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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: August 11, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

AUGUST 1, 1947

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	Indic.	Indic.	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Indicated
	1936-45	1946	Aug. 1, 1947	1936-45	1946	July 1, 1947	Aug. 1, 1947
Corn, all.....bu.	29.4	37.1	31.5	2,639,102	3,287,927	2,612,809	2,659,949
Wheat, all....."	15.6	17.2	19.3	890,306	1,155,715	1,435,551	1,427,747
Winter....."	16.1	18.0	20.1	653,893	873,893	1,092,122	1,095,648
All spring....."	14.4	15.1	17.1	236,413	281,822	343,429	332,099
Durum....."	13.1	14.6	16.5	31,847	35,836	48,018	45,734
Other spring....."	14.6	15.1	17.2	204,566	245,986	295,411	286,365
Oats....."	31.2	34.6	31.5	1,161,282	1,509,867	1,247,454	1,223,624
Barley....."	22.9	25.1	26.2	287,360	263,350	284,867	289,845
Rye....."	11.9	11.7	13.0	37,934	18,685	25,219	25,405
Buckwheat....."	16.8	18.2	17.1	6,954	7,105	—	8,931
Flaxseed....."	8.5	9.4	9.7	25,030	22,962	38,374	39,480
Rice....."	47.4	45.6	46.1	58,220	71,520	75,485	74,885
Sorghums for grain....."	15.2	15.8	17.3	92,124	106,737	—	93,190
Hay, all.....ton	1.30	1.36	1.39	94,490	100,860	103,182	103,232
Hay, wild....."	.87	.82	.96	10,975	11,530	13,428	13,406
Hay, alfalfa....."	2.11	2.20	2.31	30,840	31,817	33,434	33,710
Hay, clover and timothy 1/....."	1.31	1.41	1.38	27,242	34,330	33,198	33,149
Hay, lespedeza....."	1.03	1.13	1.10	5,267	7,182	6,870	6,990
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/889	2/977	2/913	16,312	15,797	16,145	16,366
Peas, dry field....."	2/1,220	2/1,353	2/1,276	4,870	6,926	6,239	6,544
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	18.2	20.5	17.7	117,886	196,725	—	187,906
Peanuts 3/.....lb.	719	649	688	1,672,885	2,036,430	—	2,136,895
Potatoes.....bu.	131.6	184.5	165.2	376,122	475,969	351,674	361,793
Sweetpotatoes....."	87.2	98.3	93.2	64,200	66,807	61,897	60,238
Tobacco.....lb.	971	1,180	1,111	1,548,389	2,312,080	2,101,154	2,126,477
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....ton	20.6	19.5	20.1	6,049	5,997	6,702	6,420
Sugar beets....."	12.3	13.2	13.6	9,617	10,562	11,888	12,086
Broomcorn....."	2/302	2/295	2/317	46	44	—	33
Hops.....lb.	1,191	1,306	1,244	40,742	53,171	53,282	49,520
CONDITION AUGUST 1				—	—	—	—
Pasture.....pct.	75	78	86	—	—	—	—
Soybeans....."	82	90	81	—	—	—	—
Cowpeas....."	75	76	77	—	—	—	—

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Picked and threshed.

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1947
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average	1946	Indicated	
	1936-45		July 1, 1947	Aug. 1, 1947
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	1/ 112,896	1/119,410	111,174	113,589
Peaches....."	1/ 62,936	1/ 86,643	88,056	86,783
Pears....."	1/ 29,510	34,447	33,709	34,208
Grapes.....ton	1/ 2,579	3,120	3,156	3,167
Cherries (12 States)....."	1/ 159	1/ 230	177	183
Apricots (3 States)....."	1/ 232	339	210	193
Pecans (12 States).....lb.	107,784	76,706	--	106,320
CITRUS FRUITS 2/:				
	Condition August 1			
	Average	1945	1946	1947
	1936-45			
Oranges & Tangerines.....pct.	73	70	80	71
Grapefruit....."	65	67	69	68
Lemons....."	74	77	75	77

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45			1936-45		
	Million pounds			Millions		
June.....	11,839	12,578	12,864	4,430	5,085	5,202
July.....	11,042	11,927	12,148	3,791	4,284	4,539
Jan.-July, Incl.....	68,770	73,631	75,016	31,339	38,574	37,767

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1947
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1947
	Average	1946	harvest,	Percent of
	1936-45		1947	1946
Corn, all.....	90,083	88,718	84,331	95.1
Wheat, all.....	57,036	67,201	73,907	110.0
Winter.....	40,684	48,510	54,493	112.3
All spring.....	16,353	18,691	19,414	103.9
Durum.....	2,458	2,453	2,772	113.0
Other spring.....	13,895	16,238	16,642	102.5
Oats.....	37,101	43,648	38,853	89.0
Barley.....	12,407	10,477	11,082	105.8
Rye.....	3,164	1,598	1,953	122.2
Buckwheat.....	415	390	521	133.6
Flaxseed.....	2,807	2,430	4,063	167.2
Rice.....	1,239	1,567	1,623	103.6
Sorghums for grain.....	5,823	6,765	5,391	79.7
Cotton 1/.....	24,517	18,190	21,389	117.6
Hay, all.....	72,373	74,352	74,331	100.0
Hay, wild.....	12,641	14,020	13,992	99.8
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,565	14,440	14,624	101.3
Hay, clover & timothy 2/.....	20,732	24,276	24,013	98.9
Hay, lespedeza.....	5,067	6,380	6,342	99.4
Beans, dry edible.....	1,833	1,617	1,792	110.8
Peas, dry field.....	386	512	513	100.2
Soybeans for beans.....	6,418	9,606	10,628	110.6
Cowpeas 3/.....	2,925	1,216	1,122	92.3
Peanuts 4/.....	2,383	3,136	3,104	99.0
Potatoes.....	2,862	2,580	2,190	84.9
Sweetpotatoes.....	738	679	646	95.1
Tobacco.....	1,592	1,960	1,914	97.6
Sorgo for sirup.....	198	179	187	104.5
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	293	308	320	104.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	126	120	118	98.3
Sugar beets.....	781	802	891	111.1
Broomcorn.....	277	298	209	70.1
Hops.....	34	41	40	97.8

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
4/ Picked and threshed.

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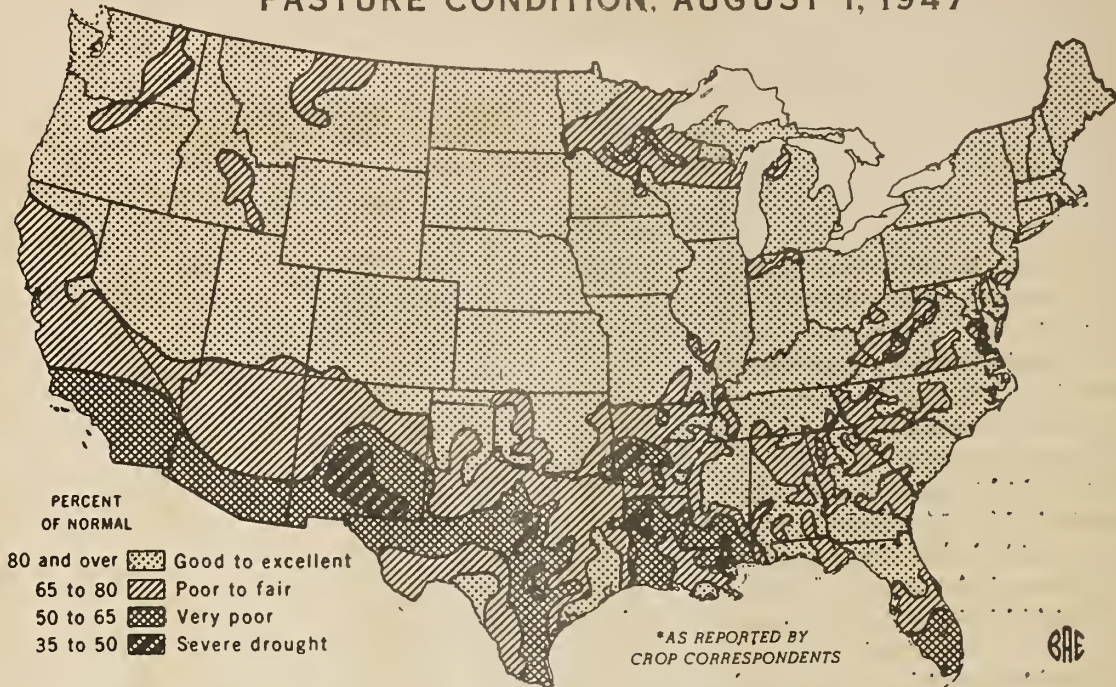
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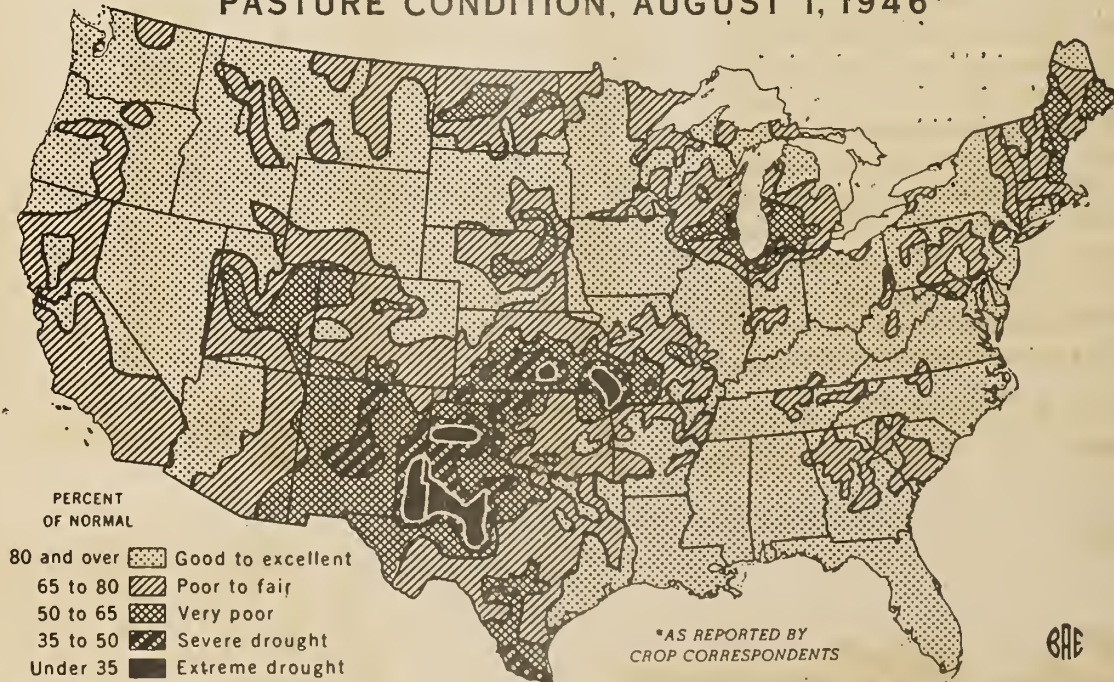
PASTURE CONDITION, AUGUST 1, 1947 *



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PASTURE CONDITION, AUGUST 1, 1946 *



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1947

Crop prospects as a whole improved slightly during July. Weather in most of the country was favorable to ideal for maturing and harvesting small grains and for hay.

Corn improved during the first half of July, but deteriorated during the latter half in the central Corn Belt, particularly Ohio and Iowa, and in parts of the South. Since August 1, however, continued hot dry weather has become a serious threat to corn and other crops in the Corn Belt.

The net result of changes in the various crops is that total production is estimated as of August 1 at 2 percent above the average for the 1942-46 period and only 2 percent below the record volume attained last year.

Most of the largest winter wheat crop in history had been harvested by August 1 and a start made on the large spring wheat crop. The earlier promise of a record total wheat crop is being fulfilled despite a slight decrease in spring wheat, with the total now 1,428 million bushels. Corn production is now forecast at 2,660 million bushels, 47 million more than on July 1. Growing conditions in the South were dry, but otherwise mostly favorable for cotton, indicating a prospective yield well above average. Cotton production, while 37 percent more than last year, is still 4 percent below average, because of a small acreage. Continued dry weather extending into August was threatening late crops in a wide southern strip from northern Georgia across the Gulf States and Southwest to southern California, also in much of Iowa and Minnesota and parts of adjacent States.

Some of the backwardness of crops in the area east of the Rocky Mountains was overcome by the prevailing sunshiny weather during July, though nights were generally cool. Farm work of all kinds made excellent progress, except in the Northeast where frequent rains interfered with haying and harvest. Despite less than normal rainfall for July in most of the area west of the Mississippi River, soil moisture was mostly adequate to August 1, as a result of heavy June rains. Spring grains were filling and ripening later than usual and, in the upper Mississippi Valley, yields were held down as maturity was hastened by hot, dry weather. Harvest of wheat began late in Texas and continued there as operations moved northward, posing a serious storage and transportation problem. More than usual quantities of wheat were piled on the ground, but in most cases were being moved with a minimum of loss after the peak of harvest passed. Cultivation of corn proceeded rapidly and fields are now mostly clean and laid by; but the progress of the crop varies widely, even in the same field and locality, as a result of the lateness and difficulty in planting. A large portion of the crop is susceptible to damage if first killing frosts should occur at usual dates, and in much of the Corn Belt farmers are preparing to handle a significant proportion of "soft" corn.

The relatively large aggregate production of all crops in prospect August 1 is built up from a record volume of food grains, an above average outturn of feed grains, relatively large tonnages of oilseed crops, as well as heavy production of fruits, vegetables and special crops. Current estimates indicate record crops of wheat, rice, peaches and grapes; relatively heavy production of flaxseed, soybeans, buckwheat, tobacco, peanuts, sugarcane, sugar beets, pears, citrus and truck crops; and above-average outturns of corn, hay, oats, barley, sorghum grain, beans, peas and apples. Of the crops running slightly below average, rye and cotton are well above 1946 production, while potatoes and sweetpotatoes are below last year. The pro-

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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duction index is 123.8 percent of the 1923-32 base, only 2.3 points below the record set in 1946, and exceeded only in that year.

Sunshiny weather during July was a boon to crops, following the backward, rainy spring. Vegetative growth was rapid. Farmers were able to work steadily, harvesting their hay and grains and cultivating row crops as well as doing some plowing. July precipitation was excessive in the Northeast, and about average in most of the East North Central region, along the Atlantic Coast and Florida, and in Washington and other scattered sections. Rainfall was well below average, however, in virtually three-fourths of the land area, including the South, West North Central, Great Plains and Western regions. Over a large part of these regions, rainfall was only one-fourth normal. Most irrigated sections, except the large area centering around Arizona, had ample reserve water supplies and were little affected by the rainfall shortage. But in an area in East Texas, Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma, and another in Iowa, Minnesota and adjacent sections, crops were affected. There was also some lesser damage in the Gulf States. Subsoil moisture reserves were becoming exhausted and unless rains fall in early August in these dry areas serious crop deterioration could occur. Wide extremes in temperature occurred, ranging from frost at some northern points to several days of 100 degrees and over, but averages for the month were within 4 degrees above or below normal.

Feed supply prospects improved during July so that the quantity per animal unit will exceed that in all but four years of record, though considerably below the liberal supply in 1946. Contributing to this supply are relatively large carry-over stocks of corn and oats, as well as larger production of corn, barley and sorghum grains, but less oats than was expected on July 1, and a decrease in livestock numbers. Similarly, the crop of new hay together with a large carryover of old hay, provides ample supplies per animal unit. Pastures, provided with subsoil moisture by June rains, continued to furnish good feed. The reported 86 percent condition has been exceeded on August 1 only in 1942 and 1945 of the past 20 years. Range pastures were curing rapidly and while short in dry areas, were good in the central and northern Great Plains. High ranges were good in all States. Cattle and sheep were in good condition, except in dry areas of the Southwest, where some cattle were forced to move.

Yields per acre are better than estimated a month ago for most crops, the chief exceptions being spring wheat, oats, rice, sweetpotatoes and sugarcane with relatively small reductions. The improvements in yield are also relatively small, but reflect the better growing conditions in July. The huge wheat crop, with a slight increase in rye, will likely provide sufficient grains for export, so that other grains may not have to be substituted in the 1947-48 program. Increases in corn and barley, with a fair sorghum grain crop, improve the livestock feeding outlook. The increase in flaxseed, together with relatively large first estimates of soybeans and peanuts and a big increase in cottonseed over last year, point to improvement in the tight fats and oils situation. Potatoes moved up toward average production but are still far below the huge quantity produced last year. The broom-corn crop will be far below average.

Milk production in July, while showing a seasonal decline from the June peak, was higher than a year ago and only 1 percent below the high mark set in July 1945. Milk flow per cow exceeded all previous records for July, but the number of milk cows on farms is 2 percent less than a year ago. Good pastures and liberal supplemental feeding contributed greatly to the flow of milk.

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Egg production per layer in July exceeded that of any other July of record, so that with the number of layers on farms about the same as a year ago, total egg production was 6 percent more than in July 1946 and 20 percent above average. The number of potential layers on farms is 3 percent more than a year ago, chiefly because of a 4 percent increase in pullets not of laying age. Food prices in mid-July were at the highest point on record, almost double the 10-year average.

Deciduous fruit production on August 1 was estimated about 4 percent less than the record total of last year. Only minor changes in prospects occurred during July. Commercial apples are now indicated 5 percent less than last year, but slightly above average. Peaches are still the fourth record crop in succession--slightly above last year and 38 percent above average. Grapes are a record crop and the pear crop is only slightly below last year's record. Cherries turned out about a fifth below last year, but 15 percent above average. Prunes are about a tenth below last year, but only slightly below average. Apricots are all harvested and turned out a short crop, about 43 percent less than last year and 17 percent below average. Prospects for the new citrus crops are favorable in all areas except Arizona where hot dry weather has caused considerable damage. Walnuts and almonds are better than average, though below last year's heavy production, but filberts will set a new production record. Pecans, while sharply above last year's short crop, are slightly below average.

Aggregate production of summer season commercial truck crops for the fresh market is estimated to be 11 percent below last summer, but 15 percent above average. The smaller tonnage this year results primarily from a 7 percent reduction in acreage, although the aggregate yield per acre also is somewhat below last year. Estimated tonnages for 8 of the 19 vegetables for which summer estimates are made are larger than last year, but only lima beans are more than 7 percent larger. Watermelons, cucumbers, green peas, cantaloups, snap beans, eggplant and sweetcorn show increases ranging from 2 to 7 percent. Reductions for other crops are much greater, ranging from 4 percent for tomatoes and green peppers to 31 percent for onions. Compared with average, only green peas, carrots, celery, cabbage, beets and spinach are lower this summer. Preliminary estimates of early fall production show sharp reductions from last year for Domestic type cabbage, celery and tomatoes. Estimates made to date, covering slightly more than one-third of the entire fall acreage of commercial truck crops for the fresh market, show a reduction of 15 percent from last year to a level slightly below average.

On August 1, tonnage estimates for four major vegetables for processing, green peas, snap beans, sweet corn and tomatoes, indicate that this year's production may total slightly over 5 million tons. This is about 6 percent less than the 1946 production for the same crops, but 29 percent above the 1936-45 average. These four truck crops constitute 85 to 90 percent of the total commercial production of the 11 processing vegetables for which estimates are made. The prolonged rainy season and unfavorable weather for planting crops east of the Rocky Mountains, has been followed by high temperatures. Despite this it now appears that this year's production may be the third largest in recent years. The August 1 prospective production of 3,227,700 tons of tomatoes for processing is about 5 percent less than the record high 1946 production, but about a third more than average. The third largest crop of sweet corn for canning and freezing is in prospect for this year. Production about one-fifth above average is indicated for both green peas and snap beans.

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CORN: Unfavorable weather in late July over most of the Corn Belt and South Central States had by August 1 almost offset gains made earlier in the month. The August 1 estimate of 2,660 million bushels is about 2 percent larger than the July 1 estimate of 2,613 million bushels. Such a crop would be 19 percent short of the 1946 record production of 3,288 million bushels, and the smallest since 1941 but still slightly above average. The indicated yield per acre on August 1 of 31.5 bushels is 5.6 bushels under that of last year but 2.1 bushels above the 1936-45 average.

Gains made in the Corn Belt early in July were largely lost when unseasonably cool weather in the middle of the month was followed by hot dry weather in the last week. As July ended the Corn Belt was experiencing a heat wave which was dissipating soil moisture at a rapid rate. Up to August 11 this heat wave had continued largely unabated.

In the Corn Belt there has seldom been so much variation in yield-per-acre prospects between States, between areas within a State, and even between and within fields. The primary causes of the wide range in prospects are wet fields; late-planting due to washed, silted, or drowned out spots; and hot dry weather in late July. The August 1 indicated yield per acre in Iowa of 42 bushels dropped 4 bushels from the July 15 estimate. It was 2 bushels above July 1 but 5.6 bushels below average. On August 1 only about 5 percent of the Iowa corn had silked compared with 75 percent a year ago. About a tenth of the acreage is so late it is doubtful if it will make grain. Iowa corn on August 1 was suffering from a heat wave and dry weather which has continued to date. Illinois, at 45 bushels, held its July 1 prospects but is .8 bushels below average. As July ended a little over one-fourth was in tassel compared with 70 percent a year ago. July 1 prospects in Indiana were maintained but the indicated yield of 40 bushels is 4 bushels below average. A large acreage in the northern and eastern part of the State must have a late frost if it is to mature without damage. August 1 yield prospects in Ohio dropped 2 bushels from July 1 and are 12.5 bushels below average. Ohio experienced some of the lowest July temperatures on record and these were followed by high temperatures extending into August. Less than 20 percent was in tassel on August 1 and it seems unlikely that more than half of the acreage will be in tassel by mid-August. Probably 10 percent of the acreage was planted too late to make grain.

In Minnesota and Wisconsin where July weather was favorable the yield outlook improved during the month and prospects on August 1 were above average even though some parts of Minnesota needed rain. In South Dakota a heat wave beginning in the last week of July and extending into August had by August 1 dropped yield prospects one bushel from July 1. August 1 prospects in Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas were one to two bushels higher than a month earlier but all three States were experiencing a heat wave as the month ended. In Nebraska only a third of the corn was in tassel by August 1 and probably a tenth of the acreage is too late to make grain.

Although corn in the Northeastern States is generally late and weedier than usual, August 1 production prospects still show an improvement of 5 percent over those on July 1. Late planted corn in the area needs a late fall if it is to mature without frost damage. The short growth and thin stands indicate low silage yields.

In the South Atlantic States an improved production outlook from North Carolina northward was more than offset by lower yield per acre prospects in middle

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and upper Georgia. In the South Central States production prospects declined 3 percent with Kentucky and Tennessee the only States to show an increase. In the other States of this group late corn was damaged by hot dry weather. Early corn is "made" and husking has started in extreme southern Texas.

The production outlook in the West is up 9 percent from last month. In Colorado, the leading corn State of this group, prospects in the Arkansas Valley are the best in history and soil moisture in the non-irrigated areas is ample. In Montana, the only State to show a decline from July prospects, hot dry weather caught corn in the silking stage.

WHEAT: Total wheat production of 1,427,747,000 bushels set an all-time record, and is 272 million bushels above last year's 1,155,715,000 bushel crop, -- the previous record. Important wheat States whose 1947 all-wheat production is the highest on record are Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Idaho. Production now indicated is down slightly from the July forecast mainly because spring wheat prospects declined more than the increase in winter wheat.

The winter wheat production estimate is 1,095,648,000 bushels -- the first billion-bushel winter-wheat crop, and nearly 222 million bushels above the 1946 production of 874 million bushels.

The spring wheat production estimate of 332,099,000 bushels is over 50 million bushels above last year's 281,822,000 bushel crop. Lack of rainfall and the heat in late July reduced yield prospects across the northern plains from Minnesota through Montana and in dryland spring wheat areas of Idaho. Production prospects declined 11 1/3 million bushels during July, largely in North Dakota, Montana and Idaho. Both durum and other spring wheat were affected.

Durum wheat production of 45,734,000 bushels is up 10 million bushels from last year's production of nearly 36 million; while other spring wheat is estimated at 286,365,000 bushels -- 40 million above the 246 million last year.

Conditions throughout the 1947 season were uniformly good for growth, maturity and harvesting of winter wheat in the Great Plains area and the principal North Central States east to Indiana. In Ohio, New York and Michigan prolonged excessive rains interfered with harvesting and caused loss of matured grain by lodging, sprouting in shocks, and wet harvested grain. In the southern Great Plains States harvested yields turned out lower than expected before completion of harvesting, but that area still has the largest wheat production on record. The effect of widespread use of improved varieties in Kansas is reflected in the yield of 20.0 bushels per acre. Yields in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana turned out better than expected a month ago. Montana and Idaho winter wheat matured without evidence of damage from the heat and shortage of rainfall in July. Oregon winter wheat did not fully recover from the May drought, and also suffered unusually heavy losses from hail. The season in Washington was generally good for winter wheat except for the May drought conditions in the Big Bend area.

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Spring wheat yields were affected by the lack of rainfall and high temperatures which occurred during July across the northern Plains and in dryland spring wheat areas of Idaho. In Minnesota, both durum and other spring wheat were only moderately affected. Prospective yields are the same as July 1, but one bushel under last year. Deterioration from the July heat was greatest in western counties of North Dakota and in Montana and Idaho. Even with the decline during July in all spring wheat yields of one bushel in North Dakota and 2 bushels in Montana their August 1 prospective yields are 3 bushels and $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, respectively above last year when drought was severe in June. Timely occurrence of rain in Washington benefited spring wheat and yield prospects improved during July, but at the indicated 22.0 bushels the State's yield is $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels under last year. In Oregon spring wheat benefited by the timely rains, and was not damaged by hail as much as winter wheat.

The U. S. winter-wheat yield of 20.1 bushels per harvested acre is 2.1 bushels above last year and is .6 bushel above the highest previous yield of 19.5 bushels in 1942. Spring-wheat yield at 17.1 bushels per acre also is 2 bushels above last year and is the highest since 1943. The record spring wheat yield of 19.4 bushels was in 1942.

OATS: With lower yields indicated as of August 1 in the major producing States of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin, the total oat production prospect declined 2 percent during July. The indicated production as of August 1 is 1,223,624,000 bushels, 19 percent less than the record 1946 crop, but 5 percent more than the 10-year average. The reduction from 1946 is mainly due to a decline of 11 percent in acreage.

The indicated yield per acre is 31.5 bushels compared with 32.1 bushels a month ago, 34.6 bushels in 1946 and the 10-year average of 31.2 bushels. Much variation is reported in nearly all States, primarily because of an unusually long planting period. Widespread damage from root rot particularly on older varieties is reported from some of the leading States. Dry, hot weather has also reduced prospects, especially on late planted fields. Test weight per bushel is reported to be low in fields where yields are poor.

Harvesting is well along though difficulty with wet weather was reported in some eastern States. Some lodging caused waste in the fields. In some Western States the crop improved during July, especially in irrigated areas. In the North Central States, the newer disease-resistant varieties are reported to be yielding much better than some of older ones, but overall yield prospects in this area declined somewhat during July.

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BARLEY: The 1947 barley crop of 289,845,000 bushels is 10 percent larger than the 1946 crop and about 1 percent larger than average. This is the largest crop since 1943 but is one-third smaller than the record production of 429 million bushels in 1942.

Prospects improved about 2 percent or 5 million bushels during July. Harvest yields are reported above early expectations in all States bordering the Great Lakes except Minnesota where prospects are the same as a month ago. In the important mid-West barley States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota much of the crop had reached maturity by August 1, but some late plantings, particularly in North Dakota and northern Minnesota were adversely affected by the hot, dry weather in late July.

The indicated yield of 26.2 bushels per acre is 1 bushel more than the 1946 yield and about 3 bushels above average. The yield is lower than last year in all States in the north east quarter of the country, except Indiana and Illinois. All other States except Virginia, Washington and California have yield prospects equal to or higher than last year.

RYE: Production of rye is now estimated at 25,405,000 bushels, 36 percent more than last year's low production of 18,685,000 bushels; but still only about two-thirds of the 10-year average production of 38 million bushels.

Harvesting is nearing completion under favorable conditions. Yields are turning out about as expected earlier in the major producing areas with the exception of Nebraska where severe hail storms during July added to the loss resulting from the May freeze. Yields in the Pacific Northwest are below earlier expectations with lower yields in Oregon reflecting frost damage greater than evidenced last month; and deterioration in Montana due to insufficient moisture supplies to carry the crop to maturity. The U. S. yield of 13.0 bushels per acre is about a bushel more than either the 1946 yield or average.

BUCKWHEAT: Production of buckwheat in 1947 is estimated at 8,931,000 bushels, almost 2 million bushels more than either the 1946 production or the 10-year average. This indicated increase in production is due mostly to the larger acreage for harvest.

The acreage for harvest is estimated at 521,000 acres. This is about one-third larger than last year's 390,000 acres and about one-fourth larger than the 10-year average of 415,000 acres. In all States the acreage is equal to or above that harvested last year, but increases are greatest where continuing spring rains prevented farmers from carrying out their intended plantings of other crops, mostly corn and soybeans. In Pennsylvania, however, where frequent rains through July upset planting intentions, the acreage is lower than earlier expectations although above last year. Seed in the New York-Pennsylvania area was scarce and costly at planting time.

The crop has made a good start, with satisfactory growth, but development has varied widely, with some fields in bloom while in other fields plants are just emerging. These late seedings will need a late fall.

The indicated yield is 17.1 bushels per acre. The 1946 yield was 18.2 bushels and the 10-year average 16.8 bushels.

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FLAXSEED: The third largest flaxseed crop of record is indicated by August 1 conditions. Production is estimated at 39,480,000 bushels compared with 22,962,000 bushels in 1946 -- an increase of 72 percent. The record crops were 40,976,000 and 50,009,000 bushels in 1942 and 1943, respectively.

Prospects improved slightly more than a million bushels during July as yields are expected to exceed earlier indications in two important States, Minnesota and South Dakota. Field prospects are unchanged from a month ago in North Dakota and a half bushel less in Montana. All important States, however, have above average yield prospects. For all States, the indicated yield is 9.7 bushels compared with 9.4 in 1946 and the average of 8.5 bushels.

Early-sown flaxseed is in good condition and nearing maturity in the important producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. A few advanced fields had been cut by August 1. Late-sown flaxseed has developed unevenly and is not expected to yield as well as early plantings.

RICE: A record rice crop of nearly 75 million bushels is indicated for the Nation, although Louisiana crop prospects declined somewhat during July. The 74,885,000 bushel production now in prospect exceeds last year's previous record by about 3 1/3 million bushels. The 1,623,000 acres for harvest is the largest acreage of record. The indicated yield of 46.1 bushels per acre is .5 bushels above 1945 and 1946 yields, but is 1.3 bushels below average.

In Arkansas, the crop was planted early and most of the acreage has made good growth. Early varieties of rice are beginning to head. Recent hot, dry weather has caused a shortage of irrigation water in some areas, but so far growers have been able to keep the crop adequately watered. In Louisiana, no rain of consequence has occurred in the rice area since the third week of June. Because of the prolonged hot, dry weather, irrigation water is short and some damage from salt water could occur unless sufficient rain comes soon. Some early varieties have been harvested, but harvest will not become general until around mid-August. In Texas, the crop is reported to be in good condition and is now making good progress after a rather poor start. Early planted rice is nearing maturity with harvest getting underway in Matagorda County. In California, a good rice crop is in prospect.

Farm stocks of old rice in the southern rice area on August 1 are estimated at 55,000 bushels, a relatively small quantity considering the record crop last year. California farm stocks are negligible.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Present prospects point to the smallest production of sorghums for grain since 1940. This 93,190,000 bushels now indicated compares with the 1946 crop of 106,737,000 bushels and the average of 92,124,000 bushels. A sharp reduction in the acreage to be harvested for grain accounts for the decrease. The indicated yield of 17.3 bushels per acre is 1.5 bushels above last year and is 2.1 bushels above average.

The estimated 5,391,000 acres is the smallest acreage since 1939 of all sorghums to be harvested for grain, about 20 percent below the acreage harvested in 1946 and about 7 percent below average. A reduction in acreage to be harvested for grain is indicated in all but seven States. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota and Louisiana show no change; and Alabama, and New Mexico report an increase of 35 and 19 percent, respectively. In the three States of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, where usually about 85 percent of the Nation's acreage is harvested, acreage reductions of 12, 10, and 24 percent, respectively, are shown.

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Kansas sorghums were planted late but the crop is making rapid growth. Hot, dry weather since August 1 may cause some damage unless sufficient rain comes soon. The crop in Oklahoma was planted later than usual but is reported to be in good condition in most areas. Harvest of sorghums for grain is completed in Southern commercial areas of Texas and is making rapid progress in the central and south central counties. Good yields are being realized in these areas. The crop has made good growth in the northern High Plains area where moisture is sufficient but sorghums are beginning to suffer from lack of moisture in other areas. Early sorghums are maturing rapidly in the southern High Plains and Low Rolling Plains counties where rains are needed for both early and late plantings.

SOYBEANS: A 1947 production of 188 million bushels of soybeans is indicated from August 1 conditions. This is about 9 million bushels less than the record 1946 crop and is less than any crop since 1941 but is still far above the 10-year average of 118 million bushels.

A large part of the crop in the major producing areas was planted late. Planting in some areas continued until the latter part of July. Some of this late acreage, especially in parts of the West North Central States, has had little or no rain since planting and is beginning to show the effects of dry weather. A yield of 17.7 bushels per harvested acre is indicated from August 1 conditions. This is well below the high yield of 20.5 bushels last year and the lowest since 1940.

In the heavy-producing North Central area planting continued for an unusually long period - from early May to late July. The condition of the crop varies as widely as the planting dates, ranging from excellent prospects to near failure. Yields are expected to be below last year in all States of the area except in Kansas, Wisconsin, and North Dakota.

In Ohio a large part of the acreage was planted in late June and early July. Growth has been slow in some areas due to cool and dry weather since planting time but considering the lateness of planting the crop made fairly good progress. Soybeans in Indiana, made good growth during July but is later than usual. In Illinois the crop developed satisfactorily although much of the acreage was planted late. Some localities were beginning to need rain by the end of July. In Iowa, the early planted beans are doing well but many of the late planted beans have had little rain since planting. Conditions in the State vary widely.

The South Atlantic and South Central States have had a favorable season and yields are expected to be well above average and about equal to the good yields of last year.

COFFEES: August 1 condition of cowpeas, reported at 77 percent of normal, is 1 point above last August and 2 points above the 10-year average. The growing season has been favorable for the crop over much of the cowpea area. Condition is above or near average in all producing States, except Louisiana, where dry weather has caused considerable deterioration. In South Carolina, one of the largest producing States the crop has made good growth and yield prospects are above both last year and average. Texas, another heavy-producing State, has near average prospects with condition reported the same as last year.

The acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes as estimated in July is about 8 percent less than in 1946 and the smallest since estimates were started in 1924. The production of peas thus will be small, if about the usual proportion is harvested for peas, even if yields turn out better than average.

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PEANUTS: Production of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is indicated at 2,137 million pounds. This is somewhat higher than last year when 2,036 million pounds were harvested and compares with the 1942-46 average of 2,106 million pounds. This would be the sixth consecutive year with a production of over 2,000 million pounds. The acreage for picking and threshing is somewhat lower than a year ago---3,104,000 acres compared with 3,136,000 acres last year.

In the Virginia-Carolina Area, the acreage for harvest is indicated at 460,000, about 2 percent above last year. Weather has been good this season, and above average yields are expected. Sulphur dusting and land plaster applications have been extensive in the commercial areas and pegging is progressing satisfactorily.

In the Southeastern Area, the acreage for picking and threshing is about 4 percent below last year. However, the acreage decline is more than offset by good yield prospects. The crop got off to a late start and considerable replanting was necessary. July weather was generally favorable. Rainfall was inadequate in some sections, but peanuts appeared to withstand this dry weather better than other crops. Little worm damage has been reported.

The outlook in the Southwestern Area is fairly good although not so promising as last year. There was little change from last year in acreage but yields are expected to be lower. Dry weather has retarded the crop in Texas and rain is needed in Oklahoma. Harvesting and marketing of new crop peanuts have begun in southern Texas.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean prospects improved slightly during July. A production of 16.4 million bags (uncleaned) is forecast as of August 1, about 200,000 bags higher than a month ago and 4 percent higher than last year's 16 million bags. The 1947 production is about equal to the 1936-45 average but is higher than for any year prior to 1940.

In the Northeast the condition of the crop varies widely by localities and even by fields in the same locality.

Much of the acreage was planted late in both New York and Michigan. In New York some fields are making good progress although many are weedy because wet weather interfered with cultivation and there has been some damage from bean beetles and from root rot on wet soils. Michigan beans are in all stages of development. The best fields are thrifty and making excellent progress, while some fields are near failure. Yield prospects for the two States show no change from a month ago.

Dry beans in the Northwestern area as a whole made good progress during July. Idaho prospects declined slightly from last month but are still above average. Yield indications held the same or improved over July 1 in the other States of the area.

In the southwestern (Pinto) area conditions held up well except in New Mexico where dry weather is beginning to damage the dryland beans, especially in the Estancia Valley.

California conditions on August 1 were more favorable than a month earlier. Large and Baby Limas made good progress except in some Baby Lima fields where moisture reserves are low. "Other bean" prospects in California also improved in spite of some deterioration in a few localities due to extremely high temperatures and deficient soil moisture.

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DRY PEAS: The indicated dry pea crop of 6,544,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) shows an increase of 305,000 bags during the past month, but is 382,000 bags below the 6,926,000 bags produced in 1946. The 1947 estimated crop is 34 percent above the 10-year average of 4,870,000 bags, but about 40 percent smaller than the record 1943 crop of 10,903,000 bags.

Yields per acre are higher than a month ago in all important States. The August 1 yield of 1,276 pounds per acre is 77 pounds below 1946 but 56 pounds above the average of 1,220 pounds per acre.

About 79 percent of the Nation's dry pea production is in Washington and Idaho where yields are expected to average 1,300 and 1,380 pounds per acre, respectively. The early crop in Washington yielded poorly because of dry weather but later plantings, which are approximately 90 percent Alaskas, has done well. Combining of the late crop will start around August 15. The Idaho crop is yielding unusually well except in the eastern portion where frost injury occurred.

The 513,000 acres for harvest, the fourth largest acreage of record, exceeded only in 1943, 1944 and 1945, compares with 512,000 acres harvested in 1946 and the 10-year average of 386,000 acres.

TOBACCO: Production prospects for all tobaccos improved slightly during the month with a crop of 2,126 million pounds indicated on August 1. This would be about 8 percent below the record crop of last year when 2,312 million pounds were produced, but second in size only to that crop.

The prospective production of flue-cured tobacco is 1,296 million pounds, about 1 percent above the forecast a month ago, and compares with 1,352 million pounds harvested in 1946. Plantings were later than usual and much irregularity continues. Harvesting of type 14 is about completed and marketing is well advanced. Good growing weather in early July brought about improvement in types 12 and 13 which account for all the increase in flue-cured tobacco. Progress at harvesting and curing time was satisfactory for the bulk of the crop of types 12 and 13.

Production of burley tobacco is indicated at 508 million pounds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent above the prospect a month ago, but nearly 17 percent lower than last year's record crop of 614 million pounds. Excessive rainfall and cool weather retarded growth in parts of Kentucky, and progress was not up to normal in North Carolina. In Tennessee and Virginia conditions were very favorable during the month and improved yield prospects in these States accounted for most of the increase in burley production prospects. The average yield in Kentucky was unchanged from the July 1 estimate. There is little basis for judging quality yet, but present prospects indicate a thin leaf of good quality.

The Maryland crop is reported as making fair progress but production is indicated well below the record 1946 crop.

Prospective production totals of the dark tobaccos are down substantially from last year. Dark air-cured, at 40.7 million pounds, compares with 48.4 in 1946. The forecast for fire-cured tobacco is 97.5 million pounds, or about 89 percent of the 1946 crop but well above recent year averages.

Production of cigar tobaccos is indicated at 149.6 million pounds, about 1.9 million above 1946. Fillers are up 6 percent, wrappers up 14, and binders down 5 percent as compared with last year.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's commercial apple crop is estimated at 113,589,000 bushels, up, roughly, $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels from the July forecast. This is 5 percent less than the 1946 crop of 119,410,000 bushels, but slightly above the 1936-45 average production of 112,896,000 bushels. Improved prospects in four North Atlantic States account for more than half of the gain during July. For the Eastern States as a group, the August 1 forecast is up 1.9 million bushels from the July estimate. In the North and South Central States, apple production prospects show only minor changes from the early estimate. But in 5 of the 8 Western States production prospects have moved upward with improved growing conditions.

The California Gravenstein harvest is nearing completion. Late varieties in California have sized well and show improved prospects over July 1. In Oregon, sizes will be above average if normal growing weather continues. Production of all varieties is indicated about the same as last year with Newtowns slightly less and Delicious slightly more than last year. Picking of Delicious in the Hood River district will not begin until the second week of September, as most apple growers will be harvesting pears until then. The prospect in the commercial counties of Washington remains unchanged from the July estimate of 33,852,000 bushels (or equivalent packed boxes). The season is 10 days ahead of usual. Apples are sizing rapidly -- some Delicious apples in the lower Yakima Valley are large enough to pack. July temperatures in the irrigated fruit districts varied from warm to hot, but at the close of the month, cool nights were bringing color to the fruit. Color-picking of Red Delicious will begin in a few orchards in lower valleys in mid-August. Worm damage to Washington apples is practically nil this season due to general use of DDT sprays, but growers in several localities of the Wenatchee-Okanogan and Yakima districts are having difficulty with control of Red and Pacific mites and Woolly aphis. A record crop of Red Delicious will be harvested generally beginning September 1 with peak harvest about mid-September. The set on Winesap trees now appears to be heavier than indicated a month ago, but Stayman and Newtown prospects are not as good as in 1946.

Apples in Idaho are sizing well and the main Jonathan harvest will begin about September 10. In Colorado, apples are developing satisfactorily and crop prospects have improved over the State except in the Canon City area where hail damaged some orchards during July. Montana's apple prospects are poor in Carbon county, fairly good in Ravalli county, and are very good in Flathead county.

Slightly above average apple crop prospects are indicated for the Central States. In Ohio, there is much less insect damage than average, but the rapid spread of scab is causing losses in many orchards. Growing conditions were not favorable for apples in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Production prospects in these States declined because of a heavy drop of fruit in July, some storm damage, and the spread of scab to many orchards. In Michigan, good crops are expected from Kent county northward, but the crop is light and spotted in the southwestern counties. Production of most Michigan varieties will be smaller than last year with the outstanding exception of Baldwin apples, which are expected to be nearly double the small crop of 1946. Indiana's apple prospects show no change from the July estimate which was 8 percent above average. Harvesting of Duchess and Wealthy apples in the southern part of Illinois was in full swing the last week of July. Some lower-grade fruit is being dumped there, this year. Prospects for late varieties improved during the past month. In Missouri, summer apples were harvested by late July. Growers will start picking Jonathans in late August or early September. Kentucky's apple prospects declined slightly during July but in Tennessee, growers reports indicated no change from July 1. In

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Arkansas, ample moisture supplies during July increased production prospects in the important commercial orchards of the northwestern counties.

Apple prospects in the Eastern States improved about 5 percent during July as favorable weather conditions stimulated sizing of fruit. In New York, the crop is generally sizing well following substantial rainfall during July. Some early varieties are now being marketed, and are a little short of good color due to too much cloudy weather during the month. In the Ontario area, the Baldwin crop looks good but McIntosh have a rather light set. Scab damage is severe and large portions of some individual crops will undoubtedly be diverted to processors. New England's main apple harvest will start in early September. A good crop of Baldwins is expected -- a fair crop of McIntosh -- and a relatively poor crop of Red Delicious. In New Jersey, the Starr apple harvest is over and growers were picking Duchess and Williams. In the northern fruit sections of Pennsylvania, Baldwin trees are carrying a full set of fruit in most orchards, but "spotted" production is the rule for most other varieties. July rainfall in the Adams-Franklin district was fairly heavy and aided sizing of apples.

The Maryland apple crop improved during July as ample rainfall aided sizing. Spray programs were interrupted by wet weather and some orchards are showing heavy insect infestation. Virginia's relatively small apple crop is set irregularly by orchards and communities, except that hillside and mountain orchards generally have the best set of fruit, while many valley orchards are bare. Growers in the Winchester district estimate the smallest crop in 26 years. Best prospects in Virginia are located in Patrick, Franklin, Bedford, Roanoke, and Botetourt counties. Summer varieties have been marketed and picking of Grimes and Jonathan will begin about September 1. Delicious apples will be ready during September and growers will start harvesting Yorks about October 1. In West Virginia, the apple crop is very spotted -- many orchards set little or no fruit while others have nearly a full crop. Golden Delicious appear to have set the heaviest of all important varieties. Harvesting of Transparent and Wealthy apples is completed. In a few days, growers will start picking N.W. Greening and McIntosh varieties, and by September 1 will be harvesting Grimes and Jonathan. The North Carolina apple crop made normal growth during July and the main harvest will begin about September 1.

PEACHES: The peach crop is now estimated at 86,783,000 bushels -- slightly larger than the previous record of 86,643,000 bushels in 1946 and 38 percent above the 10-year average of 62,936,000 bushels. Production prospects declined 1,273,000 bushels during July, as reductions in California and the southern States more than offset the improved Michigan outlook.

The Southern States -- principal source of peaches in the East in July and early August -- produced an estimated total of 22,611,000 bushels. This is 10 percent less than the record large 1945 total but 2 percent above last year. The August estimate is down 4 percent from July 1 due largely to small sizes and worm damage. The harvest season is from 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual. The main harvest will be completed in most commercial areas by mid-August. In Arkansas, dry weather in late July reduced sizes of Elbertas in the Nashville-Highland area but did only slight damage in the Clarksville area. In the Carolinas and Georgia, dry weather has reduced sizes and worm damage has been heavy. A higher than usual proportion of the crop is being sold locally and to truckers.

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Kentucky and Tennessee are harvesting above average size crops about 2 weeks later than usual. Peak harvest is occurring during the first 2 weeks of August.

Virginia expects 1,800,000 bushels--40 percent above average but only about two-thirds of last year's record. Marketings of early peaches occurred during July but the peak of Georgia Belle harvest will occur around mid-August, and of Elbertas from August 15 to 25. This is about 10 days later than usual. West Virginia has about an average size crop and Maryland about a tenth below average, with most active harvest expected in both States the last week of August and the first few days of September. The Delaware crop is very short, only two-fifths of average.

In the North Atlantic States the production prospect is about a fifth above average but slightly below last year's harvest. The season is from 5 to 10 days later than usual. New Jersey and Pennsylvania peaches were being marketed during July but the most active harvesting will take place in New Jersey the last three weeks of August and the first week of September and in Pennsylvania from about August 20 to September 5. The New York crop is sizing well with harvesting of early varieties starting in the Hudson Valley about August 10 and Golden Jubilee in the Lake Ontario counties about August 20. Most active harvest is expected from September 5 to 25 in the Hudson Valley and the last 2 weeks of September in the Lake Ontario area.

In the Midwest, large crops are in prospect. The North Central States' total of 10,378,000 bushels is 15 percent above 1946 and 66 percent above average. Illinois with 2,363,000 bushels has the largest crop since 1941. A good rain for final "swell" is needed, especially in the Centralia area. Harvesting of Hale Havens began August 1 in Massac County and Elbertas will start about August 12. In the Anna area, Elbertas will start about August 15 and reach the peak about August 25. The Centralia area should have peak harvest about August 27. In Ohio and Indiana, most active harvest will occur the last two weeks of August in southern counties and the last week of August and the first two weeks of September in northern counties. In Michigan, losses from brown rot and poor pollination were not as heavy as indicated on July 1. The crop is now forecast at 4,836,000 bushels, only 5 percent below the record large 1945 and 1946 crops. Sizes appear better than last year and heavy thinning has been necessary in many orchards. Most active harvest will occur the first three weeks of September, about 10 days later than usual. The Missouri crop of 1,288,000 bushels is over twice the average production and 17 percent above 1946. Peak harvest is expected the second week in August.

In the West, prospects declined about a million bushels during July due mostly to smaller sizes in California, especially of Clingstone varieties. The early and midseason "clings" were mostly harvested by August 1, a week to 10 days earlier than usual. Harvest of California Clingstones will be active during August and end about September 20. Freestone peaches are likewise early and the harvesting for drying of important varieties such as Muirs and Lovells began at an earlier date than usual in nearly all localities. Harvest of Freestones should be active until the end of August and shipments will continue into October. Clingstone varieties are placed at 22,502,000 bushels, 3 percent below the record large 1946 crop and Freestones at 13,501,000 bushels are 4 percent below the 1946 record. The Colorado production is indicated 20 percent above average and 6 percent above 1946 but declined about 5 percent during July due to an unusually heavy "drop" in Mesa County. The Delta County crop continues unusually promising. Volume shipments from Colorado are expected between August 18 and September 5. Harvest of the

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record large Washington crop of 2,974,000 bushels should be most active the last 3 weeks of August. Alberta harvest will start the first week of August, to be followed a few days later by Hales. Picking for processing will be at a peak the last half of August. Idaho, Utah, and Oregon have large crops and New Mexico a small one.

PEARS: The Nation's pear crop is estimated at 34,203,000 bushels--one percent less than last year's record but 16 percent above average. July was favorable for development of the crop in all three of the Pacific Coast States. Both Bartletts and fall and winter pears show improvement. For Washington, Oregon and California the Bartlett crop is placed at 19,564,000 bushels in comparison with 20,253,000 last year, and fall and winter pears are estimated at 7,437,000 bushels this year and 7,675,000 last. The crop in Pennsylvania and Michigan is below average and last year. The New York crop is moderately lower than average but above 1946. The harvest season is one to two weeks earlier than usual in the West, but one to two weeks late in the East.

California Bartletts are placed at 11,418,000 bushels--2 percent above 1946 and 21 percent above average. Fall and winter pears, at 1,792,000 bushels, are 2 percent above last year and 35 percent more than average. Volume harvest of Bartletts started about July 10 and should continue through the first week of September. Most active harvest of Hardy's will occur from August 5 to 25 and the late varieties from the last week of September until the end of November.

Washington Bartletts are estimated at 6,080,000 bushels--10 percent below 1946 but 24 percent above average. Other varieties at 2,174,000 are 2 percent above 1946 and 16 percent above average. Carlot movement of small-size Bartletts from early maturing sections began July 22, eight days earlier than last year. Because of the early season and a lighter set than a year ago, sizes are large for this time of year. Harvest for both fresh market and processors will be active the last 3 weeks of August. Harvest of winter pears will start about September 1 and be active throughout the month.

Oregon Bartletts, at 2,066,000 bushels, are 12 percent below last year but 22 percent above average. Other varieties at 3,471,000 bushels are 8 percent below 1946 but 46 percent above average. The season is about 10 days earlier than usual in the Rogue River section of southwest Oregon where the Bartlett harvest will be most active from August 5 to 20 and other varieties from about August 25 to September 25. At Hood River the season is about 2 weeks earlier than usual. The Bartlett harvest in this area will be heavy the second and third week of August and harvest of other varieties the first three weeks of September.

GRAPES: A record large United States grape crop of 3,166,950 tons is indicated by August 1 conditions. This is two percent more than last year and 23 percent more than average.

In California, where 93 percent of the country's crop is being produced, a record production of 2,943,000 tons is expected in comparison with 2,918,000 tons in 1946 and the 10-year average of 2,385,000. The California total consists of 1,692,000 tons of raisin varieties this year and 1,604,000 last; table varieties, 612,000 tons this year and 630,000 last; and wine varieties, 639,000 tons compared with 684,000 in 1946. The grape harvest is from a week to 10 days earlier than usual. Out-of-State shipments of Thompson Seedless totaled 2,623 cars through July, about twice the volume of last year.

A record large Washington crop of 21,400 tons is indicated but a heavy wind storm in the lower Yakima Valley on July 10 reduced the State's tonnage 900 tons below the July 1 estimate. Harvest of Concords in the Yakima Valley crop is expected to start soon after September 1 and will be followed by harvest of European varieties about 10 days to two weeks later. This is about 2 weeks earlier than usual.

In the eastern States, above average crops are indicated. The combined total for New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan of 143,100 tons exceeds last year by 12 percent and the average by 18 percent. The Arkansas crop is estimated at 11,600 tons, 7 percent above last year. Rains are needed for sizing.

CITRUS: Condition of oranges from the 1947 bloom was reported at 71 percent on August 1 this year compared with 80 percent on August 1 last year and the 10-year average of 73 percent. Grapefruit condition was reported at 68 percent on August 1 this year compared with 69 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 65 percent.

Harvest is completed for all 1946-47 citrus crops except Valencia oranges, summer grapefruit and lemons in California.

Growing conditions in Florida continued favorable during July. Fruit is sizing rapidly and late bloom fruit may "catch up".

In Texas, moisture was becoming critically short in late July; however, a tropical storm the first part of August swept the entire citrus area. Heavy rains saturated the soil and replenished moisture supplies which had been deficient for several months. Many localities had received no rainfall since late May and irrigation water had been barely adequate. Despite the hot, dry weather, citrus trees and fruit held up remarkably well and because of the recent rains, prospects are now very favorable for the 1947-48 crops.

In Arizona, an unusually hot, dry spring and a shortage of irrigation water resulted in a light set and poor development of fruit in many groves. Irrigation water continues short. Navel oranges have the poorest prospects and grapefruit the best of the Arizona citrus crops.

Growing conditions in California continued favorable during July. Prospects are good for all 1947-48 California citrus crops.

About 20 million boxes of California Valencias from the 1946-47 crop were available for harvest after August 1 this year compared with about 13 million boxes last year. About a million boxes more lemons were available for use after August 1 this year than last year.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 82,300 tons compared with 106,000 tons in 1946 and the 10-year average of 75,580 tons. The prospective California crop dropped from 84,000 tons on July 1 to 78,000 on August 1. Early maturity has reduced the volume of California plums that will be harvested and shipped. Rather heavy culling is taking place. The season is not expected to last as long as usual.

The California dried prune production is estimated at 212,000 tons. The 1946 total was 213,000 tons and the 10-year average, 200,600 tons. Early maturity is expected this year with most active harvest from August 20 to September 20.

The 1947 crop of prunes for all purposes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is estimated at 95,200 tons (fresh basis) compared with 152,600 tons in 1946 and the average of 130,580 tons. This is a very short crop, the smallest since 1940. Production in eastern Oregon and Washington is above last year and average but in western Oregon and Washington the crop is only about a fourth of average. The season is early with harvest in western Oregon and Washington expected to start for canning about August 22 and be most active the first 3 weeks of September. In the lower Yakima Valley of eastern Washington there was some loss of tonnage by wind on July 10. Most active harvest of eastern Washington and Oregon prunes will occur from mid-August until mid-September. The Idaho prune crop is a record large one--46 percent above 1946 and 77 percent above average. Harvest is expected to start about August 20 and peak the first week in September.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig prospects show little change from a month ago. The August 1 condition, at 84 percent, is 1 point above the 1936-45 average, but 4 points below that reported on August 1, 1946. Good crops are in prospect for all four major varieties--Black Mission, Adriatic, Calimyrna and Kadota. In the central San Joaquin Valley figs are maturing earlier than in recent years. A heavy tonnage of dried figs is expected to move to packing plants during August. Condition of California olives at 50 percent is slightly below that of a year ago and below average. Development of California olives is quite irregular to date, with many trees carrying practically no fruit set.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The California almond crop is estimated at 29,700 tons--21 percent below the record large 1946 total of 37,800 tons but 70 percent above average. The almond crop is about 10 days earlier than usual. In some of the earlier localities harvesting of early varieties began the first week of August. For the State, harvest will be most active from mid-August until the first of October and continue until about November 1. In the nonirrigated areas, nut sizes are expected to be smaller than usual, but this is offset by very good conditions in irrigated orchards.

Walnut production for California and Oregon is placed at 69,200 tons--4 percent below 1946 but 13 percent above average. The California forecast at 61,000 tons is 1,000 tons greater than on July 1, due to favorable conditions in the central and coastal counties. The Oregon crop is forecast at 8,200 tons--8 percent below last year but 65 percent above average.

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is placed at 9,030 tons--7 percent above last year and more than double the 1936-45 average of 4,300 tons. The crop is early with harvest expected to start about September 15 and be heavy the last week of September and the first 2 weeks of October.

APRICOTS: Prospective production of apricots in California, Washington and Utah is now estimated at 193,000 tons compared with 338,700 tons last season and the 1936-45 average of 231,515 tons. In California, apricot harvest was completed earlier than usual. Production is estimated at 160,000 tons--9 percent smaller than indicated on July 1, 52 percent of 1946 and 76 percent of average. Washington apricot harvest was completed in nearly all producing sections by August 1. Production is estimated at a record high of 28,000 tons and 3 percent above 1946. Utah production is estimated at 5,000 tons--14 percent smaller than reported on July 1 and 7 percent below last season.

PECANS: The 1947 pecan crop is expected to amount to 106,320,000 pounds, which will be 39 percent above the short 1946 production, but 1 percent smaller than the 10-year average crop of 107,784,000 pounds. Of the total prospective crop, 46,967,000 pounds, or 44 percent, are expected to be improved varieties. Seedling pecans are indicated at 59,353,000 pounds. Georgia and Oklahoma largely account for the sharp increase in production compared with last year. The 1947 production is expected to be less than last year in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

In Georgia the crop is about two weeks later than usual and reports indicate that insect and disease damage is heavy in some areas. Nut case-bearer damage is prevalent in Oklahoma and shedding is becoming serious in heavily infested areas. In the important central, southern and southeastern areas of Texas the nut case-bearer has taken a heavy toll. Some deterioration has been caused by extremely dry conditions. The better crops in Texas are in counties along the Red River in the northern part of the State. The set of nuts in Louisiana is poor and shedding is prevalent. Heavy rains during the blooming season in Mississippi caused poor pollination and a light set of nuts. Production in North Carolina and South Carolina will be much larger than last year but about in line with the 1936-45 average production.

CHERRIES: With harvesting virtually completed in all areas of the 12 commercial States, the 1947 cherry crop is about 3 percent larger than estimated on July 1. However, the total crop at 182,530 tons, is 21 percent below the 1946 crop, although 15 percent above the 1936-45 average production.

The estimate of sweet cherry production, at 83,020 tons, is slightly smaller than the July 1 estimate, 26 percent less than 1946 production and about equal to the 10-year average. Production of sweet cherries in Michigan, Utah, New York and some of the other minor producing States exceeded July 1 expectations but did not offset decreases in Oregon and Ohio. The crop was unusually light in Oregon where spring freezes and heavy rains at harvest time reduced tonnage to only a third of last year's crop and about one-half of average. Idaho's crop was cut to two-thirds of the large 1946 production. Washington and California came through the 1947 season with crops 9 and 15 percent, respectively, below last year's production.

Sour cherries, now estimated at 99,510 tons, show an increase of 7 percent over the July 1 estimate but a decrease of 15 percent from the large 1946 crop. Sour cherry production has shown a sharp upward trend in recent years and the 1947 crop is 22 percent larger than average. Abundant moisture during July favored sizing and added considerable tonnage in the important producing States of New York and Michigan. Most of the decrease below last year's large crop is due to some freeze damage and poor pollination weather in Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

POTATOES: Conditions favored development of potatoes during the past month and the August 1 prospective crop of 361,793,000 bushels is 10 million bushels larger than the July 1 estimate. The crop generally improved in the eastern and central parts of the U.S. but declined slightly in the west during July. The crop now indicated is only 4 percent below the 1936-45 average production of 376,122,000 bushels despite a reduction of 23 percent in the acreage for harvest. Compared with 1946--the year of record-high yield and production--indicated production is down 24 percent and the acreage for harvest has been reduced 15 percent.

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 11, 1947

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The yield of 165 bushels indicated for 1947 is 33 bushels above average. It has been exceeded only by the 184 bushels harvested in 1946.

For the 18 surplus late States, a crop of 247,177,000 bushels is indicated. This is 5.5 million bushels larger than the July estimate for these States. Last year's production was 325,395,000 bushels and the 1936-45 average for these States is 259,598,000 bushels.

Prospects improved last month in the eastern late potato States except up-state New York where the crop is "spotty." Some muckgrown potatoes in this State have suffered from excess water. Blight has appeared in some muck areas. On Long Island, digging of Cobblers has progressed slowly as vines have remained green and tubers have continued to add tonnage. In Pennsylvania, favorable temperatures and adequate rainfall stimulated growth of potatoes during July and the crop, though planted late, is in good condition. In Aroostook County, Maine, potatoes grew rapidly during July and at the end of the month most fields were in full bloom. Above-average rainfall of the past month created a condition favorable for late blight in this State, but no serious outbreak of this disease had occurred to August 1. In other New England States, prospects improved during July and the handicap of late planting has been mostly overcome.

During the past month the crop improved in each of the late producing States in the central part of the country except Minnesota, Indiana and Iowa, with prospects declining only in Iowa. However, by August 1 some areas in the central States, especially in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Illinois and Iowa, were needing additional moisture for continued satisfactory growth. In North Dakota the moisture supply is very good.

There was a slight decline in the production indicated for the western States during July. Frost damage during the last three days of June in Idaho, Oregon and California appears to be more serious than first expected. The reduction in crop prospects in these 3 States was partially offset by improvements in the Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and Washington crops with record-high yields indicated for the last two States. In eastern and parts of south-central Idaho some fields were set back about two weeks by the June 30 frost and now are more susceptible to early fall frosts. In Klamath County, Oregon, stands are poor and the crop was hard hit by frosts of the last three mornings of June. In contrast to the Klamath area, prospects in the Crook-Deschutes area and in Malheur County of Oregon are very favorable. Frost damage in California was confined to the Tule Lake area. In the San Luis Valley of Colorado the crop is exceptionally promising. In western Colorado, prospects are good. Harvest of the early crop in the Grand Junction area and the Fruita Section of this State was about three-fourths complete on August 1. In Washington, cool growing weather throughout most of July was favorable for the growth of late potatoes and of early potatoes remaining undug.

Production in the 8 intermediate States is placed at 32,054,000 bushels or 11 percent above the July 1 estimate. For these States this is almost an average crop but 16 percent below the 1946 production. The sharp increase during July reflects largely the higher yields indicated for Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey. In Maryland and Virginia, rains delayed harvest and permitted tubers to add much additional tonnage. In New Jersey, rains during the first two-thirds of the past month caused tubers to grow rapidly and the indicated State yield is only 4 bushels below the record-high yield harvested in 1946. By August 1

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harvest of the commercial early crop was practically complete in each of the intermediate States except New Jersey. In this State, practically all Cobblers had been harvested and growers were getting ready to dig Katahdins.

Estimated potato production of 58,652,000 bushels for the 12 early States is 27 percent below the 1946 crop, but 17 percent above average. Harvest of the early crop in these States is complete. Dry weather has delayed planting and development of the small acreage of late potatoes grown in some of the early States in the south central part of the country.

SWEETPOTATOES: The Nation's prospective sweetpotato crop was reduced about 3 percent during July, largely by dry weather in the South Central States. A crop of 60,238,000 bushels is indicated by August 1 condition, 10 percent less than the 1946 production of 66,807,000 bushels and 6 percent below the 1936-45 average of 64,200,000 bushels. A yield of 93 bushels per acre is in prospect, compared with 98 bushels in 1946 and the average of 87 bushels. Only in Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma are prospective yields above those harvested in 1946, but above-average yields are indicated for all States except Louisiana and Illinois.

The New Jersey crop was improved by beneficial rains during the first two-thirds of July. In the South Atlantic States, the crop as a whole improved during July, with better prospects in Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina offsetting the decline in Florida while the crop held its own in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia.

In each of the South Central States, except Tennessee, the prospective crop declined during July because of dry weather. By August 1, rainfall was badly needed in a large part of this section of the country.

Harvest of the early crop has begun in most of the important producing States with carlot shipments reported from Alabama, California, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia prior to August 1. Carlot shipments from Alabama exceed those before August 1, 1946 as the acreage of early sweetpotatoes was increased in Baldwin County this year. July shipments from Louisiana were considerably below those of 1946 because of the late season, reduced acreage and lower yields this year.

HOPS: Hop production for Washington, Oregon and California is estimated at 49,520,000 pounds--7 percent below 1946 but 22 percent above average. The August estimate is down 7 percent from the July 1 forecast, largely because of unfavorable July growing conditions in Washington and Oregon.

The Washington crop is now estimated at 20,000,000 pounds--two percent above 1946 and 58 percent above average. Cool July weather and a strong wind on July 10 reduced the yield prospect. The early crop is ripening unevenly with some cones almost mature and others still in the burr stage. In the Yakima Valley, harvest of Early Clusters will start the third week of August, reach a peak the last week of August, and last through the first week of September. Harvest of Late Clusters should occur the first 3 weeks of September with peak harvest about the tenth.

The Oregon crop is now estimated at 15,960,000 pounds--15 percent below last year and 7 percent below average. Hops did not develop well in July because of

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mildew and aphid damage earlier in the season, and cool July weather. The crop is maturing earlier than usual and unevenly. The Early Fuggles variety is about harvested with yields generally light.

California production is placed at 13,500,000 pounds--8 percent below last year but 24 percent above average. July weather conditions were favorable for hops in both Coastal yards and the Sacramento Valley. The Sacramento Valley shows the principal effect of early ripening but cool weather has tended to even up maturity of the crop.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1947, is estimated at 12,086,000 tons. This is about 14 percent above the 1946 production and compares with the average of 9,617,000 tons. The present indicated production would be the highest since 1940 when 12,194,000 tons were produced. Indicated yields per acre in all of the important producing States either remained unchanged or increased during the past month. The average yield for the United States, 13.6 tons, is 0.3 ton above July 1 and 1.3 tons above average.

Fairly good progress was reported during July in the Lakes Area, where the crop was adversely affected by heavy rains and cool weather during the early part of the season. However, rains are now needed. Thinning operations were generally later than usual in these States. In the far Western States, conditions are good and ample irrigation water is available. No serious disease or insect damage has been reported. Harvesting of fall-planted beets in the Imperial Valley of California is about completed.

If the indicated production of sugar beets and cane materializes and sugar recovery is near normal, about 2,350,000 tons of sugar (raw equivalent) or 2,196,000 tons (refined equivalent) would be produced from this year's continental cane and beet crops. This would consist of approximately 1,860,000 tons of beet sugar and 490,000 tons of cane sugar (raw values). Such a production would be about 21 percent above 1946 and the 1936-45 average. No official estimate of sugar production is made until December.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: August 1 conditions indicate a production of sugarcane for sugar and seed of 6,420,000 tons compared with 5,997,000 tons last year, and the 10-year average of 6,049,000 tons. Less favorable conditions in Louisiana resulted in a 4 percent decline from production indicated a month ago.

In Louisiana, dry weather and cool nights during July retarded the crop, particularly stubble cane. The crop is reported two to six weeks later than average and rain is urgently needed. In Florida, heavy rains in the southern part of the State have not seriously affected the crop.

BROOMCORN: The 1947 production of broomcorn brush in the six commercial States is estimated at 33,200 tons. This is 24 percent smaller than last year's crop of 43,900 tons, 28 percent smaller than the 1936-45 average of 45,813 tons, and one of the five smallest crops since 1915.

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The smaller production this year is due mainly to the reduction in acreage planted. Larger yields per acre in a majority of States partly offset the 30-percent reduction in acreage indicated for harvest this year.

Only in New Mexico, where drought during the past two years kept production at a low level, is the prospective 1947 broomcorn crop larger (15 percent) than that of 1946. Production prospects are smaller in all other States. The crop prospect is Illinois 39 percent smaller than last year; Texas, 32 percent; Colorado, 26 percent; Oklahoma 25 percent; and Kansas, 22 percent smaller.

Acreage for harvest is estimated at 209,000 acres, the smallest of record, 30 percent smaller than the 298,000 acres harvested last year, and 25 percent smaller than average.

In Texas, harvesting is practically completed and a large part of the crop has been sold. In Oklahoma, the Lindsay area crop is very late because rains in the spring and early summer prevented planting at usual dates, and made it necessary to replant acreages that were flooded or washed out. Because of the wide range in planting dates, harvest in the Lindsay area will be in progress during a large part of the summer. Some replanting was also necessary in New Mexico because of damage from hot, windy weather. Plants in New Mexico and in Colorado range from a few inches high to nearly heading-out stage. Many fields in the western area are weedy, and some may be abandoned. This is particularly true where wheat harvesting conflicted with cultivation of broomcorn. For all States, abandonment is estimated at 9.9 percent compared with 9.4 percent in 1946, and 16.8 percent the average.

Based on conditions of the growing crop on August 1, and allowing for about normal conditions for the remainder of the growing season, the indicated yield of 317 pounds per acre for the six States compares with 295 pounds last year and 302 pounds the average. This year's yields are expected to be larger than last year in all States except Illinois and Texas.

HAY: A crop of 103 million tons of hay is indicated by August 1 reports from farmers.

However, there has been more than the usual rain damage to early cut hay in the swath and windrow in most States north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. Dry weather in July retarded growth of later cuttings in the extreme northern part of the Mississippi Valley but at the same time permitted cutting wild hay in swales and low places which ordinarily are inaccessible. On the northern and central Great Plains ranchers are putting up as much as they can of an excellent wild hay crop. There is also a good crop of alfalfa - especially second and third cuttings in this region. Good hay crops are reported in the inter-mountain and far-western States, although some rain damage is reported in Washington and Oregon. July weather in the Cotton Belt was good for making hay but rain would help later cuttings in most of these States.

This year's hay crop is about 2 percent larger than the 1946 crop and 9 percent larger than the 10-year average. Yields per acre of all hay are generally higher than last year in the Northern Plains States. In other regions they are mostly near or a little lower than a year ago.

This year's crop of alfalfa hay is expected to be nearly 34 million tons; clover-timothy, 33 million tons; wild hay, 13 million and lespedeza almost 7 million. These four kinds, together, are about 85 percent of the total production in most years.

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PASTURES: The condition of farm pastures on August 1 averaged 86 percent of normal, not quite as good as on August 1 in 1942 or 1945, but otherwise the best since 1928. Rains in June and early July provided ample moisture for good growth of grass during much of the past month. But in central, southern, and southwestern portions of the country, high temperatures in late July and early August with only light precipitation have caused a material decline in pasture prospects.

In the northern two-thirds of the country August 1 pastures were furnishing good to excellent feed for livestock except for limited sections, principally in northern Wisconsin, central and northeastern Minnesota, and local areas in the West (see pasture map on page 4). On the other hand, dry weather in the lower Mississippi Valley, central Texas, and much of the Southwest, had caused shortages of feed ranging to severe in some areas. There were also local dry spots in the southeastern States, and lowland pastures and ranges in some sections of Florida had been flooded.

In New England, Michigan, lower Wisconsin, Missouri, and most of the central and northern Plain States, August 1 pasture condition was much better than a year ago. In all North Central and Northeastern States and in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, pastures were furnishing much better feed than average for August 1. On the other hand, in Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, parts of Arkansas, this year's fair to poor pastures contrasted with generally excellent conditions a year ago. Condition of pastures in Louisiana declined sharply between July 1 and August 1 and on the latter date was 30 points below last year and 20 points below average.

In the central and northern Plains States, pasture and range feed was generally good to excellent, with some areas curing rapidly under recent dry hot weather. In Oklahoma, pastures and ranges, though well supplied with feed, were becoming dry. In most of Texas, pastures and ranges were dry and short with central areas most severely affected. However, early August rains relieved drought in southern sections. Range feed was short in much of New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California with some cattle forced to move out of southwest New Mexico. In Oregon and Washington pastures and ranges were in good condition west of the Cascades, but needed rain in sections further east. High ranges in the Rocky Mountain and Inter-mountain areas were in generally good condition, but lower ranges in Idaho and Utah were drying rapidly.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms in July is estimated at 12.1 billion pounds, down 6 percent from the June seasonal peak, but up 2 percent from July a year ago. The number of milk cows on farms declined 2 percent between mid-1946 and mid-1947, but production per cow in July exceeded previous records for the month. Total milk production was 1 percent short of the July record of 12.2 billion pounds established in 1945. Daily milk production per capita, at 2.73 pounds, was lower than for July of 1942, 1943, and 1945, but otherwise the highest for the month in the 17-years of record.

Good pastures, liberal supplemental feeding, and comparatively cool July weather in the more important dairy sections all encouraged a high level of milk production per cow. On August 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 17.33 pounds, at least 3 percent higher than on the same date in any of the past 22 years. Production per cow was generally high. Texas was the only major State below the 1936-45 average and more than half the States exceeded average by 10 percent or more. The seasonal decline between July 1 and August 1 was less than average for the period, but somewhat larger than a year ago. In the Atlantic Coast, West North Central and Western Regions, the percentage de-

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cline in milk per cow was less than average, but in the East North Central and South central Regions it was somewhat greater. The percentage of milk cows reported in production on August 1 averaged 75.2 percent for the country as a whole, lower than for any August 1 in the 1935-42 period, but the highest for the date since 1942.

Among the 21 States for which monthly milk production estimates are currently made, Virginia and Tennessee established new high records for milk produced in any month, and in South Carolina July milk production equaled the previous high. New high records for July were established in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri, but in these States production was appreciably below the June level. In Indiana, Illinois, and North Carolina this year's July milk production has been exceeded in one or two previous years. On the other hand, milk production was below the 1936-45 average for July in North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon. Production was below the July 1946 level in Minnesota, Iowa, and the five Western States for which estimates are available.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

July	July	June	July	State	July	July	June	July	
average	1946	1947	1947	average	1946	1947	1947		
1936-45					1936-45				
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	84	91	101	95	Va.	155	185	181	187
Pa.	438	489	540	515	N.C.	132	144	144	145
Ind.	326	372	383	373	S.C.	55	58	55	58
Ill.	495	517	585	534	Tenn.	207	243	238	246
Mich.	488	567	608	577	Okla.	263	244	250	249
Wis.	1,350	1,603	1,825	1,628	Mont.	76	72	73	67
Minn.	806	871	946	859	Idaho	126	126	132	123
Iowa	657	693	737	690	Utah	56	67	70	66
Mo.	352	415	461	432	Wash.	206	215	213	208
N. Dak.	245	225	261	235	Oreg.	147	143	150	141
Kans.	285	271	324	282	Other States	4,093	4,316	4,587	4,438
				U.S.	11,042	11,927	12,864	12,148	

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Mississippi on the east. In much of this area milking is a side-line. Most of the milk is sold as cream. With farmer's returns from crops and meat animals exceptionally good, the incentive to shift away from milk production in this area has no doubt been strong. In Minnesota, the second ranking milk-producing State, the number of milk cows declined 4 percent during the past year and in other important North Central States, including Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan, there were declines of 2 percent. In the West, reductions of 4 percent in milk cow numbers were reported in Oregon, Utah, Montana, and Wyoming, 3 percent in Washington and 2 percent in Idaho.

On the other hand, small increases in number of milk cows on farms during the past year were recorded in several coastal States including Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, and California. In Wisconsin and a half dozen other States milk cow numbers were unchanged from a year ago.

Fewer spring heifer calves were reported this year being saved for addition to milking herds. Heifer calves saved per 100 cows was about 1 percent higher than a year ago, but milk cow numbers were down 2 percent. Appreciably larger numbers of calves saved were indicated in the East Coast and Western regions, but declines were rather general in the West North Central and South Central regions.

Only part of the year's calf crop is covered by the mid-year reports. But mid-year indications of changes in numbers of calves saved have previously provided a good indication of direction of change and a fair indication of degree for the whole year. The influence of present intentions on numbers of heifers going into milking herds will depend considerably on price relationships and other economic factors during the next two years.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On August 1, farmers were feeding grain and other concentrates to their milk cows more liberally than on the same date of either 1944 or 1946, but at a somewhat lower rate than on August 1, 1945. The daily amount fed per cow in crop correspondents' herds averaged 3.35 pounds, about 3 percent higher than a year ago.

In the North Atlantic Region, the rate of feeding was about one-sixth higher than a year ago and equal to the 1945 rate. In the East North Central States, grain fed per cow was slightly below a year ago, apparently due partly to better pastures in Michigan and Wisconsin. In the West North Central group of States, the rate of feeding was about the same as in the last two years with Missouri, South Dakota, and Kansas higher than last year, but Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska somewhat lower.

In the South Atlantic Region, milk cows were fed at about the same rate as on August 1, 1944 and 1945, but somewhat more heavily than a year ago. For the South Central Region the daily rate of feeding was appreciably heavier than a year ago and at the same level as in 1945. In Texas, where pastures were dry and short, the feeding rate this August 1 was the highest for the date in a 4-year period. In the Western Region, milk cows were receiving less grain and concentrates per head than on August 1 in either of the past two years, but somewhat more than in 1944.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,539,000,000 eggs in July -- 6 percent more than in July last year and 20 percent more than the 1936-45 average. July egg production was above that of last year in all regions of the country except the South Central where a decrease of 1 percent occurred. Increases ranged from 1 percent in the Western States to 19 percent in

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the North Atlantic States. Aggregate egg production for the first 7 months of this year was 37,767,000,000 eggs -- 2 percent below last year's production for the same period. The 7 months' production was below last year in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic where it was 1 percent more than last year.

Egg production of 14.8 eggs per layer in July was a record high for the month and compares with 14.0 eggs last year and 14.5 eggs in July 1945, the previous record high. Rate of lay was above last year in all sections of the country. The rate of production of farm layers for the first 7 months of this year was 106.2 eggs per layer on hand, compared with 103.8 eggs last year and an average of 95.7 eggs.

There were 306,979,000 layers on farms in July, about the same number as in July last year, but 10 percent above the 1936-45 average. The increases in the North Atlantic and East North Central States of 15 and 4 percent, respectively, were offset by decreases of 8 percent in the South Central States, 3 percent in the Western States, and 1 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic areas, compared with last July. The seasonal decrease in layers from July 1 to August 1 was 5.9 percent compared with 7.3 percent last year and an average decrease of 5.3 percent.

The number of potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 was 603,890,000 -- 3 percent more than a year ago. Numbers of potential layers compared with a year ago increased 20 percent in the North Atlantic States, 6 percent in the East North Central and 3 percent in the Western States, which more than offset decreases of 5 percent in the South Atlantic States and 4 percent in the South Central States. The West North Central States had about the same number of potential layers on August 1 as a year ago.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1 are estimated at 306,230,000 birds -- 4 percent more than last year, but 1 percent below the 1941-45 average. The North Atlantic, Western and East North Central States increased their holdings of pullets by 21, 12 and 7 percent respectively. These are the commercial egg production areas of the country. The purchase of sexed chicks was 11 percent larger than last year and was particularly heavy in the above States. Decreases from a year ago were 8 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central States. The South Central States had about the same number of pullets not of laying age as a year ago.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 1/

Year	: North Atlantic	: E. North Central	: W. North Central	: South Atlantic	: South Central	: Western	: United States
Av. 1941-45	83,912	121,678	180,616	53,198	114,975	53,836	608,214
1946	77,001	118,816	183,149	56,105	106,538	47,405	589,014
1947	92,031	125,574	182,442	53,330	101,861	48,652	603,890

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Av. 1941-45	44,922	64,051	96,438	25,082	52,795	24,911	308,200
1946	40,102	62,417	99,370	26,844	46,060	19,839	294,632
1947	48,406	66,812	98,185	24,599	46,019	22,209	306,230

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
August 1, 1947

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 45.7 cents per dozen compared with 41.5 cents a month earlier and 37.1 cents a year ago. Egg prices made a little larger than average seasonal increase during the month ending July 15. July egg markets were irregular following sustained price advances for several weeks. Storage reserves approached the summer peak with the volume less than half that of last year.

Farmers received an average of 28.1 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-July compared with 29.4 cents a year ago and the 10-year average of 18.7 cents. Poultry markets during July were irregular with price trends moderately lower on most classes. Supplies of poultry were liberal.

Turkey prices of July 15 averaged 29.5 cents per pound live weight compared with 32.7 cents a year ago and an average of 19.9 cents. July turkey markets were about steady. Some early arrivals of this year's crop were reported on a few markets with good trade acceptance.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-July was \$4.20 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.94 a year ago. The ration cost increased 17 cents during the month to the highest level of record or almost twice the 10-year average cost of \$2.16. The egg-feed price relationship on July 15 was more favorable than a year ago, but the chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL

State.	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated 1947
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	39.7	37.0	39.0	537	407	390
N.H.	41.6	41.0	39.0	578	533	507
Vt.	38.2	40.0	34.0	2,608	2,320	1,938
Mass.	41.2	43.0	43.0	1,705	1,634	1,548
R.I.	38.0	39.0	38.0	330	312	304
Conn.	40.2	44.0	43.0	1,966	2,200	2,021
N.Y.	35.3	39.0	32.0	23,748	26,637	19,904
N.J.	38.0	45.0	41.0	7,291	8,505	7,134
Pa.	40.6	43.0	43.0	53,974	59,340	58,136
Ohio	45.5	49.0	33.0	157,149	178,409	111,738
Ind.	44.0	51.0	40.0	186,996	231,489	173,240
Ill.	45.8	57.0	45.0	380,023	514,368	406,080
Mich.	34.4	28.0	32.5	55,526	50,512	50,992
Wis.	37.8	44.0	40.0	91,368	111,980	101,800
Minn.	37.9	44.0	39.0	185,498	239,888	207,324
Iowa	47.6	60.0	42.0	481,458	661,620	416,808
Mo.	27.6	37.0	33.0	118,154	171,976	144,738
N.Dak.	19.4	21.5	21.0	21,260	25,542	22,449
S.Dak.	19.5	30.0	26.0	64,525	120,300	101,192
Nebr.	20.0	29.0	28.0	153,843	231,362	203,700
Kans.	18.8	21.0	25.0	54,852	63,231	60,225
Del.	29.3	31.5	33.0	3,894	4,536	4,620
Md.	34.5	38.0	40.0	16,669	17,328	17,880
Va.	26.4	32.5	32.0	34,900	36,368	36,160
W.Va.	30.3	34.0	36.0	11,896	10,200	10,800
N.C.	21.0	27.0	27.0	49,302	58,914	58,914
S.C.	15.0	19.0	19.0	24,290	27,493	27,227
Ga.	11.3	13.5	13.5	44,229	44,145	44,590
Fla.	10.4	10.0	11.0	7,512	6,910	7,601
Ky.	26.2	36.5	34.0	66,809	81,979	74,086
Tenn.	24.4	30.0	29.0	63,227	65,670	63,481
Ala.	13.6	15.5	16.0	44,255	42,005	45,088
Miss.	16.0	16.5	16.5	45,046	36,465	37,917
Ark.	17.2	21.0	20.5	33,723	30,912	27,470
La.	15.7	15.0	14.5	22,091	15,000	13,920
Okla.	16.3	17.5	19.0	27,644	25,882	23,598
Tex.	15.8	17.0	16.5	71,963	55,012	50,193
Mont.	15.0	14.0	16.0	2,643	2,520	2,944
Idaho	43.2	42.0	42.0	1,837	1,092	966
Wyo.	12.6	16.5	14.5	1,664	1,122	986
Colo.	14.0	21.0	20.0	13,098	14,343	12,160
N.Mex.	13.6	16.0	14.0	2,551	2,256	2,016
Ariz.	10.8	11.0	12.0	375	352	384
Utah	28.4	28.0	32.0	702	588	768
Nev.	30.8	35.0	34.0	86	70	68
Wash.	39.2	52.0	52.0	1,099	884	884
Oreg.	32.7	35.5	38.0	1,789	1,172	1,140
Calif.	32.2	32.0	32.0	2,419	2,144	1,920
U.S.	29.4	37.1	31.5	2,639,102	3,287,927	2,659,949

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	24.0	26.5	25.0	7,195	5,459	9,275
N.J.	22.0	25.0	25.0	1,245	1,550	1,800
Pa.	20.1	22.5	24.0	18,406	19,912	22,272
Ohio	21.1	26.5	22.5	42,117	48,522	49,185
Ind.	18.1	21.5	23.0	27,122	29,692	35,226
Ill.	18.4	16.0	22.5	31,138	19,392	30,262
Mich.	21.9	26.5	25.0	18,063	22,896	28,500
Wis.	18.3	21.0	22.0	747	651	858
Minn.	18.4	19.0	20.0	3,140	1,672	2,060
Iowa	19.0	24.0	22.0	5,781	3,192	3,982
Mo.	14.7	15.0	19.0	25,015	18,780	27,588
S.Dak.	12.2	18.0	20.0	1,910	5,544	7,020
Nebr.	16.2	23.0	22.0	49,024	89,723	94,292
Kans.	14.1	16.2	20.0	158,441	216,756	294,360
Del.	18.9	19.0	19.5	1,298	1,216	1,326
Md.	19.6	20.0	21.5	7,389	7,320	7,955
Va.	15.0	18.5	17.5	7,976	8,344	8,382
W.Va.	15.7	19.0	20.0	1,766	1,501	1,720
N.C.	13.6	17.0	17.5	6,456	6,307	8,698
S.C.	11.9	16.5	16.5	2,612	2,706	4,356
Ga.	11.0	13.0	14.0	2,049	2,093	3,192
Ky.	15.2	14.0	16.5	6,246	4,158	5,346
Tenn.	12.8	14.0	15.0	4,981	3,878	5,400
Ala.	12.6	14.5	15.5	151	174	155
Miss.	<u>1/</u> 25.7	22.0	23.0	<u>1/</u> 226	198	460
Ark.	10.8	15.0	16.0	485	420	400
Okla.	12.7	14.5	15.5	57,681	88,262	104,734
Tex.	11.3	10.5	18.0	41,287	62,916	129,420
Mont.	18.4	20.0	19.5	20,635	32,620	24,180
Idaho	25.0	25.5	28.0	16,143	20,400	23,520
Wyo.	15.2	23.5	21.5	1,926	4,348	4,450
Colo.	16.8	20.0	24.0	17,333	35,100	56,856
N.Mex.	10.9	8.0	15.5	2,761	2,648	9,750
Ariz.	22.0	21.0	21.0	738	567	588
Utah	19.4	20.0	24.0	3,708	4,780	6,144
Nev.	27.8	28.0	29.0	126	140	174
Wash.	27.2	30.5	26.0	32,626	67,283	51,610
Oreg.	24.1	26.0	22.0	15,079	20,176	17,424
Calif.	18.2	19.0	16.5	12,942	12,597	12,028
U. S.	16.1	18.0	20.1	653,893	873,893	1,095,648

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1947

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45		Aug. 1, 1947	1936-45		Aug. 1, 1947
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	19.8	21.0	21.0	48	21	21
N.Y.	18.4	21.0	17.5	75	189	70
Ill.	19.2	23.0	22.0	320	161	110
Wis.	17.9	26.0	23.5	792	1,612	1,786
Minn.	15.8	19.5	18.5	20,354	24,726	19,296
Iowa	15.6	20.0	18.0	279	120	126
N.Dak.	12.9	13.5	16.5	79,722	107,460	126,093
S.Dak.	10.2	14.5	16.0	22,584	44,863	50,992
Nebr.	9.8	18.0	17.0	1,304	954	1,020
Kans.	8.2	12.0	--	76	12	--
Mont.	13.7	12.5	15.0	33,929	29,775	42,525
Idaho	29.4	31.0	31.0	11,154	14,446	15,903
Wyo.	14.2	19.0	17.0	1,364	1,140	1,020
Colo.	15.4	16.5	19.0	3,337	1,980	2,090
N.Mex.	14.1	13.0	12.5	286	247	225
Utah	30.8	31.0	35.0	2,104	2,201	2,450
Nev.	25.7	27.0	28.0	316	405	476
Wash.	21.4	24.5	22.0	20,557	10,682	17,556
Oreg.	22.4	24.0	23.5	5,506	4,992	4,606
U.S.	14.6	15.1	17.2	204,566	245,986	286,365

DURUM WHEAT

Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45		Aug. 1, 1947	1936-45		Aug. 1, 1947
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Minn.	15.7	19.5	18.0	1,042	682	990
N.Dak.	13.4	14.5	16.5	26,483	32,364	41,976
S.Dak.	10.9	15.0	16.0	4,322	2,790	2,768
3 States	13.1	14.6	16.5	31,847	35,836	45,734

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1936-45	391,557	197,742	167,233	32,586	101,189	890,306
1946	581,832	196,947	214,361	36,317	126,258	1,155,715
1947 2/	761,894	241,913	246,568	46,337	131,035	1,427,747

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated August 1, 1947.

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	37.2	40.0	36.0	3,576	2,840	2,880
N.H.	36.6	37.0	35.0	263	259	210
Vt.	31.8	34.0	26.0	1,588	1,530	1,118
Mass.	30.8	37.0	32.0	175	259	224
R.I.	30.7	32.0	32.0	37	32	32
Conn.	31.8	36.0	32.0	153	252	224
N.Y.	29.3	40.0	24.0	22,989	32,360	12,240
N.J.	29.6	32.0	25.0	1,355	1,440	1,025
Pa.	29.4	35.5	26.5	25,078	30,033	19,054
Ohio	35.5	45.0	26.0	39,970	62,235	20,670
Ind.	32.2	39.0	28.5	42,145	56,160	35,710
Ill.	37.8	43.5	33.0	129,381	168,693	111,342
Mich.	34.3	45.5	30.0	45,662	71,890	33,660
Wis.	36.8	43.5	42.0	92,318	124,758	118,062
Minn.	35.6	36.0	36.0	153,589	192,168	163,332
Iowa	35.3	38.0	33.0	189,046	220,476	187,638
Mo.	23.9	31.0	23.0	43,861	60,884	31,165
N.Dak.	26.4	26.0	31.5	52,008	62,764	66,906
S.Dak.	28.3	29.0	34.5	62,789	100,398	102,706
Nebr.	24.4	28.0	29.0	45,603	71,708	64,612
Kans.	23.0	28.5	30.0	35,492	40,556	40,860
Del.	28.9	31.0	31.0	107	155	155
Md.	29.6	33.0	32.0	1,098	1,254	1,184
Va.	23.6	30.0	27.0	2,786	4,260	3,456
W.Va.	22.8	28.0	25.5	1,716	1,792	1,581
N.C.	24.4	33.0	29.5	6,722	12,870	12,302
S.C.	22.7	29.0	26.5	13,352	20,097	18,736
Ga.	20.7	26.5	24.5	11,347	16,404	16,390
Fla.	15.1	18.0	20.0	297	720	600
Ky.	20.2	27.0	22.0	1,667	3,213	2,222
Tenn.	21.4	26.5	26.0	3,055	6,492	6,500
Ala.	20.5	24.5	23.0	3,821	5,537	5,313
Miss.	31.2	31.0	31.0	7,785	11,160	13,175
Ark.	24.7	30.0	31.0	6,418	7,650	9,486
La.	29.6	24.0	27.5	2,621	2,640	3,323
Okla.	19.3	21.0	23.5	26,572	24,780	29,398
Tex.	22.8	22.0	21.0	33,236	36,366	31,248
Mont.	30.1	31.0	32.0	11,086	10,509	10,848
Idaho	39.9	44.0	43.0	6,958	7,216	7,181
Wyo.	28.9	29.5	31.0	3,495	4,514	4,588
Colo.	29.8	30.0	34.0	5,255	5,610	6,732
N.Mex.	22.2	20.0	21.0	814	900	1,008
Ariz.	28.5	28.0	28.0	241	336	392
Utah	40.7	43.0	45.0	1,735	1,763	2,250
Nev.	38.7	44.0	42.0	253	308	336
Wash.	45.2	48.0	48.0	7,762	6,144	6,720
Oreg.	32.0	33.5	35.0	9,527	9,782	10,325
Calif.	29.5	30.0	25.0	4,479	5,700	4,500
U.S.	31.2	34.6	31.5	1,161,282	1,509,867	1,223,624

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	27.8	32.0	29.0	111	128	116
Vt.	26.5	28.0	21.0	132	56	21
N.Y.	24.6	32.0	20.0	3,084	3,648	2,100
N.J.	27.5	36.0	33.0	173	324	396
Pa.	29.6	36.5	33.0	3,140	3,942	4,059
Ohio	25.5	29.5	25.0	784	502	375
Ind.	23.5	23.0	25.0	1,164	648	500
Ill.	27.0	26.0	27.0	2,862	858	810
Mich.	27.3	36.5	22.0	5,023	5,037	2,574
Wis.	30.0	37.5	37.0	16,032	4,650	5,809
Minn.	24.8	29.0	28.0	38,915	21,257	28,336
Iowa	24.6	30.0	26.0	6,988	360	728
Mo.	19.5	20.0	24.0	2,677	1,260	1,680
N.Dak.	19.6	20.0	24.0	38,287	46,600	61,512
S.Dak.	18.3	22.0	24.0	29,752	30,294	32,376
Nebr.	17.4	21.0	23.0	20,768	11,529	10,994
Kans.	15.2	17.5	23.0	12,051	5,022	6,532
Del.	29.2	30.5	31.0	158	305	372
Md.	28.3	34.5	31.5	1,748	2,174	2,300
Va.	25.7	32.0	29.0	1,726	2,272	2,552
W.Va.	25.1	29.0	28.0	226	203	224
N.C.	22.1	27.5	28.0	598	825	840
S.C.	19.1	26.0	27.0	325	546	702
Ga.	1/ 18.9	21.5	22.0	1/ 140	129	132
Ky.	22.7	25.0	25.0	1,531	1,250	1,375
Tenn.	19.2	20.0	21.5	1,404	1,640	1,763
Ala.	--	18.0	18.0	--	36	18
Miss.	1/ 25.3	24.0	25.0	1/ 71	48	50
Ark.	16.6	19.5	20.0	174	98	60
Okla.	16.1	14.0	18.0	5,682	1,820	2,160
Tex.	16.6	15.0	18.5	3,913	2,610	2,572
Mont.	24.7	22.5	25.0	8,486	18,000	21,200
Idaho	35.0	35.0	36.0	9,139	9,345	10,476
Wyo.	28.0	28.5	30.0	2,683	3,990	4,410
Colo.	22.7	23.5	27.0	13,474	13,936	15,687
N. Mex.	20.8	20.0	21.0	489	600	756
Ariz.	33.1	35.0	35.0	1,533	2,975	3,570
Utah	43.6	45.0	47.0	4,625	4,860	5,076
Nev.	35.1	34.0	38.0	590	680	760
Wash.	35.6	37.5	37.0	5,731	3,375	3,145
Oreg.	30.6	34.0	34.5	6,574	9,452	10,557
Calif.	27.2	31.0	26.0	34,436	46,066	40,170
U. S.	22.9	25.1	26.2	287,360	263,350	289,845

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Preliminary	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	17.2	18.0	19.0	312	144	266
N.J.	16.8	17.5	18.0	275	262	270
Pa.	14.6	15.5	15.5	828	341	294
Ohio	16.1	17.0	17.0	916	289	442
Ind.	12.9	13.5	15.0	1,479	540	1,080
Ill.	12.7	12.5	14.0	912	475	644
Mich.	13.1	14.0	15.0	1,104	672	975
Wis.	11.3	11.5	12.0	2,181	874	1,020
Minn.	13.5	13.0	15.0	4,384	1,534	2,295
Iowa	15.1	18.5	16.0	972	204	160
Mo.	11.9	12.5	13.0	512	438	494
N.Dak.	10.8	10.5	14.0	6,750	2,058	4,298
S.Dak.	11.5	10.5	15.0	6,589	2,530	4,845
Nebr.	10.7	11.5	8.5	4,155	3,070	2,456
Kans.	10.8	10.5	11.5	917	556	656
Del.	13.1	13.5	13.0	152	243	286
Md.	14.2	14.5	15.0	256	203	285
Va.	12.3	14.0	14.0	511	392	350
W.Va.	11.9	12.5	12.5	72	38	38
N.C.	9.6	12.5	13.0	435	275	299
S.C.	8.9	10.0	11.0	163	130	132
Ga.	7.7	11.0	9.0	135	66	45
Ky.	12.3	14.0	13.5	253	518	540
Tenn.	9.6	10.0	10.5	378	250	252
Okla.	8.8	9.0	10.0	760	432	530
Tex.	9.7	10.0	12.0	147	80	384
Mont.	11.5	10.0	11.0	413	300	418
Idaho	14.2	14.0	14.0	86	56	56
Wyo.	9.3	9.5	11.5	183	95	115
Colo.	9.4	9.5	11.0	704	646	517
N.Mex.	9.6	8.5	13.0	75	42	65
Utah	9.4	9.5	12.0	61	86	96
Wash.	11.4	12.5	10.5	240	150	105
Oreg.	13.8	13.5	13.5	500	540	554
Calif.	11.9	12.0	11.0	124	156	143
U.S.	11.9	11.7	13.0	37,934	18,685	25,405

RICE								
State	Yield per acre			Production			Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/	
	Average	1946	Indicated:	Average	1946	Indicated:	Average	1946
	1936-45	1946	Aug. 1, 1947	1936-45	1946	Aug. 1, 1947	1936-45	1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ark.	50.8	45.0	50.0	11,118	14,400	17,600	23	13
La.	39.9	38.5	37.5	21,243	22,676	22,538	63	23
Tex.	48.0	43.0	44.0	14,877	17,716	19,404	19	18
Calif.	66.3	68.0	67.0	10,982	16,728	15,343	--	--
U.S.	47.4	45.6	46.1	58,220	71,520	74,885	105	54
I/ 3 States only.								

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BUCHEHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1946	Indic.	Average	1946	Indic.	
	Average: 1946	harvest:	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947	
	1936-45:	1947	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	8	6	7	15.4	20.0	18.0	117	120	126
Vt.	1	1	1	19.0	22.0	16.0	21	22	16
N.Y.	134	113	127	17.1	19.0	17.5	2,289	2,147	2,222
Pa.	123	114	120	18.6	21.0	19.5	2,299	2,394	2,340
Ohio	15	17	49	17.2	20.0	19.0	258	340	931
Ind.	11	6	12	13.6	15.0	13.5	146	90	162
Ill.	5	5	16	15.0	16.0	16.0	78	80	256
Mich.	26	18	54	15.2	13.5	16.5	401	243	891
Wis.	15	19	21	14.0	14.0	15.5	220	266	326
Minn.	27	42	58	12.7	14.0	13.0	365	588	754
Iowa	4	3	6	14.8	15.0	17.0	60	45	102
Mo.	1	1	2	11.6	11.0	12.0	12	11	24
N.Dak.	5	6	6	11.2	13.0	15.0	52	78	90
S.Dak.	3	5	6	10.8	14.0	11.0	31	70	66
Md.	5	5	5	19.6	23.5	21.5	104	118	108
Va.	8	6	6	15.4	17.5	15.5	126	105	93
W.Va.	13	7	8	18.0	19.0	19.0	231	133	152
N.C.	4	3	3	15.0	16.0	16.0	65	48	48
Ky.	2	3	3	11.6	14.0	14.0	24	42	42
Tenn.	3	10	11	13.8	16.5	16.5	46	165	182
U.S.	415	390	521	16.8	18.2	17.1	6,954	7,105	8,931

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	1,823	1,700	1,700	12,685	19,720	20,060
Oreg.	874	940	840	17,180	18,800	15,960
Calif.	1,462	1,610	1,500	10,878	14,651	13,500
U.S.	1,191	1,306	1,244	40,742	53,171	49,520

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D.C.
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average		Indic.	Average		Indic.
	Average:	harvest:		1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	1936-45:	1947							
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	1/2	2	2	1/26.6	30.0	27.0	1/53	60	54
Ill.	2	1	1	26.4	30.0	28.0	44	30	28
Iowa	3	1	1	22.1	20.0	19.0	74	20	19
Mo.	58	44	40	17.6	22.0	21.0	1,071	968	840
N.Dak.	1/5	4	4	1/14.4	13.0	16.0	1/67	52	64
S.Dak.	113	37	30	9.8	16.0	13.0	1,170	592	390
Nebr.	160	51	37	14.2	18.0	17.0	2,159	918	629
Kans.	1,213	851	749	13.5	13.5	17.5	18,253	11,488	13,108
Ala.	--	20	27	--	21.0	19.0	--	420	513
Ark.	10	8	7	14.1	15.5	14.5	146	124	102
La.	2	1	1	15.6	17.0	14.0	25	17	14
Okla.	726	636	572	11.1	11.5	13.0	8,398	7,314	7,436
Tex.	3,003	4,613	3,506	16.1	16.0	17.5	50,164	73,742	61,355
Colo.	161	191	151	11.3	13.0	14.0	1,893	2,483	2,114
N.Mex.	200	108	128	12.6	10.4	13.0	2,810	1,127	1,664
Ariz.	32	52	35	32.1	36.0	36.0	1,047	1,872	1,260
Calif.	135	145	100	35.4	38.0	36.0	4,775	5,510	3,600
U.S.	5,823	6,765	5,391	15.2	15.8	17.3	92,124	106,737	93,190
1/ Short-time average.									

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	--	--	8.0	--	--	40
Ill.	1/12.7	14.0	11.0	1/124	14	44
Mich.	7.9	9.0	7.5	59	33	52
Wis.	10.6	12.5	11.5	85	75	172
Minn.	9.3	10.5	10.5	10,370	9,303	14,973
Iowa	11.2	15.0	13.0	1,647	525	910
Mo.	5.9	6.5	7.0	51	39	49
N.Dak.	6.1	7.0	8.0	5,602	5,334	11,584
S.Dak.	7.9	10.0	10.5	2,176	3,440	5,922
Nebr.	1/7.7	9.0	--	25	9	--
Kans.	6.5	7.0	7.5	892	812	870
Okla.	7.0	8.0	7.5	110	24	75
Tex.	1/8.6	7.3	9.0	1/249	555	729
Mont.	5.7	7.0	6.0	1,155	490	924
Idaho	1/9.0	--	9.0	31	--	27
Wyo.	1/4.7	5.0	4.5	3	5	9
Ariz.	1/22.6	24.0	22.0	1/350	336	418
Wash.	1/10.4	--	12.0	32	--	36
Oreg.	1/10.8	--	12.0	32	--	84
Calif.	17.0	19.0	21.0	2,267	1,938	2,562
U.S.	8.5	9.4	9.7	25,030	22,962	39,480
1/ Short-time average.						

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

August 11, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1947

ALL HAY

PASTURE

Yield per acre

Production

Condition August 1

State	Average 1936-45	1946	Indic. 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Indic. 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	1947
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Tons

Thousand tons

Percent

Maine	0.93	0.97	1.00	840	844	874	84	66	95
N.H.	1.12	1.18	1.20	410	443	454	82	71	98
Vt.	1.30	1.43	1.45	1,254	1,499	1,511	85	80	98
Mass.	1.47	1.71	1.65	541	650	629	78	67	86
R.I.	1.32	1.43	1.40	48	53	52	72	67	92
Conn.	1.44	1.62	1.55	424	480	456	80	79	93
N.Y.	1.39	1.62	1.50	5,508	6,446	5,925	74	83	93
N.J.	1.56	1.66	1.65	396	434	412	68	81	85
Pa.	1.37	1.50	1.45	3,302	3,804	3,673	76	83	91
Ohio	1.41	1.54	1.40	3,554	3,895	3,585	76	89	92
Ind.	1.32	1.39	1.40	2,578	2,521	2,425	74	84	90
Ill.	1.35	1.48	1.45	3,881	3,894	3,664	76	86	92
Mich.	1.38	1.24	1.35	3,718	3,464	3,843	73	66	88
Wis.	1.66	1.51	1.70	6,672	6,313	7,055	74	73	81
Minn.	1.43	1.46	1.45	6,419	5,897	5,755	76	84	82
Iowa	1.54	1.62	1.60	5,411	5,342	5,406	79	94	91
Mo.	1.08	1.19	1.20	3,586	4,214	4,298	70	73	91
N.Dak.	.92	.86	1.05	2,773	2,736	3,277	74	71	91
S.Dak.	.79	.80	.95	2,335	2,776	3,337	67	80	92
Nebr.	.91	.97	1.20	3,476	3,847	4,846	65	76	96
Kans.	1.39	1.35	1.70	2,151	2,328	3,208	68	60	90
Del.	1.28	1.38	1.40	92	99	98	76	92	92
Md.	1.27	1.41	1.40	537	631	620	74	79	92
Va.	1.08	1.24	1.05	1,376	1,744	1,443	83	93	81
W.Va.	1.14	1.30	1.05	864	1,060	848	81	86	82
N.C.	.96	1.02	1.00	1,130	1,256	1,221	82	88	80
S.C.	.74	.90	.85	441	450	414	75	80	80
Ga.	.55	.52	.50	714	736	704	77	81	77
Fla.	.55	.48	.50	63	53	58	84	86	80
Ky.	1.19	1.41	1.50	1,937	2,583	2,656	75	91	96
Tenn.	1.09	1.31	1.25	2,076	2,417	2,248	73	86	86
Ala.	.74	.77	.75	762	780	750	78	89	80
Miss.	1.19	1.38	1.25	1,064	1,182	1,110	77	92	75
Ark.	1.08	1.20	1.15	1,413	1,623	1,609	71	80	69
La.	1.22	1.28	1.15	390	429	392	80	90	60
Okla.	1.16	1.14	1.35	1,386	1,512	1,966	68	63	84
Tex.	.96	.98	.90	1,348	1,454	1,310	75	65	67
Mont.	1.18	1.14	1.20	2,299	2,438	2,587	78	80	87
Idaho	2.07	2.11	2.15	2,399	2,430	2,430	86	88	89
Wyo.	1.14	1.14	1.20	1,202	1,206	1,240	81	89	97
Colo.	1.50	1.47	1.65	2,115	2,044	2,265	75	75	96
N.Mex.	2.02	2.30	2.05	410	514	494	72	48	67
Ariz.	2.24	2.39	2.15	568	740	621	78	72	68
Utah	1.99	1.94	2.10	1,149	1,118	1,208	78	72	92
Nev.	1.44	1.53	1.50	577	666	645	91	85	88
Wash.	1.90	2.04	1.95	1,780	1,811	1,661	77	91	85
Oreg.	1.73	1.74	1.70	1,914	1,896	1,855	80	86	88
Calif.	2.77	2.95	2.93	5,202	6,108	6,094	80	75	71
U.S.	1.30	1.36	1.39	94,490	100,860	103,232	75	78	86

ALFALFA HAY						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Me.	1.42	1.40	1.50	7	6	6
N.H.	1.96	2.00	2.10	7	8	8
Vt.	2.09	2.10	2.25	41	50	54
Mass.	2.22	2.25	2.40	24	25	26
R.I.	2.22	2.35	2.25	2	2	2
Conn.	2.45	2.45	2.55	50	61	61
N.Y.	1.90	2.05	2.00	760	695	650
N.J.	2.13	2.10	2.25	140	126	112
Pa.	1.90	1.90	2.00	529	547	564
Ohio	1.92	2.00	1.95	892	840	803
Ind.	1.80	1.85	1.90	799	773	794
Ill.	2.18	2.40	2.40	1,086	1,200	1,188
Mich.	1.57	1.35	1.60	1,918	1,404	1,698
Wis.	2.11	1.85	2.35	2,280	1,517	2,138
Minn.	1.94	2.10	2.00	2,400	1,917	1,644
Iowa	2.14	2.30	2.30	2,032	1,615	1,615
Mo.	2.38	2.80	2.70	644	792	764
N.Dak.	1.30	1.25	1.45	201	240	226
S.Dak.	1.33	1.40	1.70	399	539	694
Nebr.	1.64	1.90	2.20	1,308	1,786	2,255
Kans.	1.81	1.90	2.20	1,209	1,569	2,090
Del.	2.17	2.20	2.30	11	13	14
Md.	1.98	2.00	2.10	84	100	109
Va.	2.01	2.30	2.05	120	184	184
W.Va.	1.96	2.10	1.90	82	109	97
N.C.	1.94	2.30	2.15	16	32	39
Ga.	1.78	1.70	1.80	7	5	5
Ky.	1.94	2.20	2.40	377	581	634
Tenn.	2.08	2.45	2.40	186	394	406
Ala.	1.54	2.10	2.00	8	17	22
Miss.	2.26	2.40	2.35	145	127	113
Ark.	2.27	2.60	2.60	218	239	252
La.	2.17	2.35	2.10	53	45	38
Okla.	1.85	1.70	2.15	515	607	884
Tex.	2.43	2.90	2.60	270	354	328
Mont.	1.63	1.55	1.60	1,062	1,139	1,141
Idaho	2.44	2.50	2.55	1,950	2,010	2,009
Wyo.	1.68	1.60	1.65	576	574	551
Colo.	2.02	2.05	2.20	1,291	1,255	1,320
N.Mex.	2.65	3.00	2.60	334	429	390
Ariz.	2.53	2.70	2.40	472	629	538
Utah	2.20	2.20	2.40	972	898	970
Nev.	2.38	2.70	2.65	261	292	286
Wash.	2.42	2.60	2.45	728	809	740
Oreg.	2.57	2.60	2.60	722	640	627
Calif.	4.32	4.60	4.50	3,650	4,623	4,612
U. S.	2.11	2.20	2.31	30,840	31,817	33,710

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of
August 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State:	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated 1947
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.04	1.05	1.10	492	513	527
N.H.	1.24	1.30	1.30	219	251	246
Vt.	1.36	1.50	1.50	804	940	921
Mass.	1.62	1.85	1.80	355	427	407
R.I.	1.45	1.50	1.50	24	28	30
Conn.	1.53	1.70	1.60	216	262	243
N.Y.	1.40	1.65	1.50	3,920	4,676	4,209
N.J.	1.36	1.60	1.55	167	230	223
Pa.	1.30	1.45	1.40	2,514	3,042	2,937
Ohio	1.28	1.45	1.30	2,267	2,891	2,592
Ind.	1.16	1.25	1.25	1,084	1,392	1,295
Ill.	1.26	1.35	1.35	1,594	2,021	1,859
Mich.	1.24	1.20	1.25	1,511	1,793	1,868
Wis.	1.52	1.45	1.55	3,713	4,383	4,498
Minn.	1.42	1.45	1.45	1,330	1,862	1,881
Iowa	1.28	1.45	1.45	2,417	3,454	3,524
Mo.	.92	1.10	1.10	1,014	1,497	1,524
N.Dak.	1.18	.95	1.30	7	5	5
S.Dak.	1.03	1.00	1.30	11	18	31
Nebr.	1.09	1.15	1.30	14	40	58
Kans.	1.16	1.20	1.30	48	114	156
Del.	1.25	1.40	1.40	42	43	42
Md.	1.18	1.35	1.30	341	417	394
Va.	1.12	1.35	.95	503	733	505
W.Va.	1.12	1.30	1.05	445	606	499
N.C.	1.04	1.25	1.05	72	111	89
Ga.	.86	.90	.90	5	7	7
Ky.	1.11	1.35	1.40	394	645	683
Tenn.	1.09	1.30	1.25	189	283	281
Ala.	.84	.95	.90	4	5	4
Miss.	1.16	1.45	1.25	10	20	18
Ark.	1.01	1.10	1.10	23	38	40
La.	1.02	1.00	.90	16	26	22
Mont.	1.37	1.50	1.30	236	297	263
Idaho	1.34	1.25	1.35	162	134	138
Wyo.	1.21	1.30	1.30	104	104	101
Colo.	1.46	1.40	1.55	220	221	240
N.Mex.	1.33	1.25	1.50	12	19	22
Utah	1.64	1.60	1.80	39	40	45
Nev.	1.34	1.40	1.60	33	45	54
Wash.	2.12	2.15	2.10	406	413	391
Oreg.	1.78	1.85	1.80	197	216	207
Calif.	1.83	1.75	1.80	67	68	70
U.S.	1.31	1.41	1.38	27,242	34,330	33,149

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Ohio	1/1.16	1.20	1.20	1/ 10	11	11
Ind.	1.02	1.15	1.20	88	98	91
Ill.	.98	1.10	1.15	107	99	99
Mo.	.97	1.00	1.10	1,031	1,261	1,387
Kans.	1/1.09	.90	1.15	1/ 71	63	97
Del.	1/1.09	1.15	1.20	1/ 12	16	19
Id.	1/1.05	1.25	1.15	1/ 29	45	41
Va.	1.02	1.10	1.00	396	527	441
W.Va.	1/1.06	1.10	.95	1/ 27	20	14
N.C.	1.07	1.15	1.10	408	561	526
S.C.	.86	1.00	.90	92	241	221
Ga.	.84	.85	.85	92	183	186
Ky.	1.08	1.25	1.30	751	992	930
Tenn.	1.04	1.20	1.15	1,231	1,399	1,274
Ala.	.82	1.00	.90	92	114	108
Miss.	1.14	1.40	1.25	270	482	469
Ark.	.95	1.10	1.00	474	822	799
La.	1.22	1.40	1.10	92	153	130
Okla.	1/1.01	.95	1.05	1/ 45	95	147
U.S.	1.03	1.13	1.10	5,267	7,182	6,990
1/ Short-time average.						

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	1.16	1.15	1.20	190	132	120
Minn.	1.07	1.10	1.10	1,558	1,410	1,326
Iowa	1.14	1.20	1.20	144	116	108
Mo.	1.09	1.00	1.20	163	150	180
N.Dak.	.82	.80	.95	1,666	1,978	2,349
S.Dak.	.67	.70	.85	1,529	2,024	2,457
Nebr.	.68	.65	.85	1,861	1,836	2,400
Kans.	1.03	.75	1.20	641	478	766
Ark.	1.02	1.10	.95	176	231	205
Okla.	1.03	1.00	1.20	418	428	539
Tex.	1.03	1.05	.95	199	191	173
Mont.	.86	.80	.90	613	632	740
Idaho	1.12	1.10	1.10	144	161	170
Wyo.	.82	.85	.90	372	384	399
Colo.	.96	.85	1.10	390	373	497
N.Mex.	.74	1.00	.80	14	17	15
Ariz.	.89	.70	.60	4	2	2
Utah	1.18	1.20	1.25	96	126	131
Nev.	1.04	1.10	1.00	248	294	259
Wash.	1.20	1.20	1.15	53	53	51
Oreg.	1.13	1.10	1.10	276	315	330
Calif.	1.26	1.10	1.10	221	199	189
22 States	.87	.82	.96	10,975	11,530	13,406

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SOYBEANS				COMPEAS			
Condition August 1				Condition August 1			
State	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947	
	1936-45			1936-45			
	Percent				Percent		
N.Y.	79	87	76	---	---	---	
N.J.	83	89	90	86	76	89	
Pa.	85	88	85	1/80	84	---	
Ohio	82	87	72	---	---	---	
Ind.	81	89	79	78	86	86	
Ill.	82	93	79	76	83	82	
Mich.	82	82	67	---	---	---	
Wis.	83	88	84	---	---	---	
Minn.	1/84	93	89	---	---	---	
Iowa	88	97	83	---	---	---	
Mo.	75	89	78	74	79	82	
N.Dak.	---	90	90	---	---	---	
S.Dak.	---	86	88	---	---	---	
Nebr.	1/76	90	82	---	---	---	
Kans.	74	74	84	75	67	86	
Del.	87	95	96	82	95	---	
Md.	85	87	89	86	93	93	
Va.	83	90	88	81	85	84	
W.Va.	84	87	86	82	92	---	
N.C.	83	80	88	79	79	81	
S.C.	75	81	79	74	78	79	
Ga.	74	76	75	73	75	78	
Fla.	---	---	---	79	79	81	
Ky.	80	91	85	78	90	83	
Tenn.	76	86	84	74	79	79	
Ala.	75	80	82	75	77	76	
Miss.	79	83	86	75	76	75	
Ark.	76	85	84	74	76	73	
La.	82	81	84	75	72	69	
Okla.	70	68	80	72	71	81	
Tex.	1/74	68	56	74	72	72	
U.S.	82	90	81	75	76	77	
1/ Short-time average.							

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

Production				Production			
State	Average	1946	Indic.	State	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45		1947		1936-45		1947
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
Ohio	13,423	16,254	13,712	Kans.	1,070	2,178	2,424
Ind.	16,294	25,346	24,463	Va.	832	1,106	1,162
Ill.	50,239	75,036	67,460	N.C.	2,219	2,862	2,990
Mich.	1,248	1,290	962	Ky.	583	1,566	1,120
Wis.	410	412	299	Tenn.	378	810	900
Minn.	2,025	10,675	14,880	Miss.	806	1,050	1,395
Iowa	20,115	34,960	32,526	Ark.	1,787	5,458	4,950
Mo.	4,194	14,360	14,467	Other States	2,263	3,362	4,196
				U.S.	117,886	196,725	187,906

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PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage 1/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Indi-	harvest,	1946	cated:	Average:	1946	Indi-
	:1936-45	:1947	:1936-45	:1947	:1936-45	:1947	:1936-45	:1947	:1947
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	148	150	162	1,148	1,275	1,200	169,892	191,250	194,400
N.Car.	262	295	292	1,168	925	1,200	304,772	272,875	350,400
Tenn.	9	5	6	722	850	750	6,322	4,250	4,500
Total									
(Va.-N.C.area)	419	450	460	1,151	1,041	1,194	480,986	468,375	549,300
S.Car.	26	26	20	622	650	650	15,831	16,900	13,000
Ga.	803	1,070	1,038	708	670	690	561,373	716,900	716,220
Fla.	90	95	100	639	480	600	57,460	45,600	60,000
Ala.	388	472	439	698	550	675	269,178	259,600	296,325
Miss.	26	15	15	401	350	350	10,584	5,250	5,250
Total									
(S.E.area)	1,333	1,678	1,612	693	622	677	914,426	1,044,250	1,090,795
Ark.	22	9	8	368	375	370	7,882	3,375	2,960
La.	12	4	4	356	280	260	4,118	1,120	1,040
Okla.	109	221	254	452	530	550	49,150	117,130	139,700
Tex.	484	767	752	446	515	450	211,538	395,005	338,400
N.Mex.	2/ 7	7	14	2/1,031	1,025	1,050	2/ 6,836	7,175	14,700
Total									
(S.W.area)	631	1,008	1,032	445	520	481	277,473	523,805	496,800
U.S.	2,383	3,136	3,104	719	649	688	1,672,885	2,036,430	2,136,895
1/ Equivalent solid acreage.	2/ Short-time average.								

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	:1936-45	:1946	:1947	:1936-45	:1946	:1947
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,527	1,517	1,555	8,640	10,314	11,507
Conn.	1,337	1,342	1,465	21,488	24,431	27,984
N.Y.	1,342	1,350	1,300	1,187	1,080	1,300
Pa.	1,423	1,560	1,590	44,826	59,124	62,652
Ohio	995	1,064	1,066	24,934	21,060	20,145
Ind.	997	1,296	1,246	10,155	13,610	12,460
Wis.	1,447	1,475	1,412	30,158	41,735	34,320
Minn.	1,170	1,250	1,100	638	875	660
Mo.	988	1,125	1,000	5,746	7,425	5,600
Kans.	932	1,150	1,000	288	345	300
Md.	740	900	800	28,499	40,500	34,560
Va.	910	1,209	1,085	115,744	178,821	159,965
W.Va.	891	1,070	1,100	2,684	3,424	3,080
N.C.	961	1,142	1,091	607,802	927,425	895,595
S.C.	981	1,185	1,050	102,534	171,825	151,200
Ga.	946	1,045	1,051	80,436	110,537	116,415
Fla.	890	947	970	16,780	22,251	24,530
Ky.	941	1,218	1,135	337,468	505,885	420,235
Tenn.	985	1,295	1,182	107,937	170,975	143,400
Ala.	1/ 809	720	800	1/ 300	288	320
La.	442	500	415	174	150	242
U.S.	971	1,180	1,111	1,548,389	2,312,080	2,126,477
1/ Short-time average.						

August 1, 1947									
Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1936-45	Indicated		Production		
		1946	Aug. 1, 1947		1936-45	1946	Aug. 1, 1947		
Thousand pounds									
CLASS 1, FIRE-CURED:									
Virginia	11	1,190	1,075	885	84,224	138,040	126,850		
North Carolina	11	1,120	1,050	891	218,714	348,320	332,850		
Total Old Belt	11	1,139	1,057	889	302,938	486,360	459,700		
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,150	1,130	1,000	307,988	454,250	450,870		
North Carolina	13	1,150	1,025	1,013	71,274	110,400	97,375		
South Carolina	13	1,185	1,050	981	102,534	171,825	151,200		
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,171	1,040	994	173,809	282,225	248,575		
Georgia	14	1,045	1,050	945	79,450	109,725	115,500		
Florida	14	940	950	858	13,508	19,176	20,900		
Alabama	14	720	1,803	798	1/	288	320		
Total Ga. - Fla. Belt	14	1,027	1,033	931	93,155	129,189	136,720		
Total All Fire-Cured Types	11-14	1,137	1,075	950	877,891	1,352,024	1,295,865		
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:									
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,100	925	848	15,294	17,160	14,430		
Kentucky	22	1,150	1,050	882	15,030	17,250	15,750		
Tennessee	22	1,200	1,040	928	32,375	46,800	40,560		
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,186	1,043	913	47,405	64,050	56,310		
Kentucky	23	1,150	1,050	883	16,053	23,000	22,050		
Tennessee	23	1,050	1,050	914	4,254	4,935	4,515		
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,131	1,050	889	20,307	27,935	26,565		
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	1,050	1,050	876	716	210	210		
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	1,157	1,025	895	83,722	109,355	97,515		
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:									
3A Light Air-cured									
Ohio	31	1,040	1,050	937	13,221	14,872	13,545		
Indiana	31	1,300	1,250	999	9,873	13,390	12,250		
Missouri	31	1,125	1,000	988	5,746	7,425	5,600		
Kansas	31	1,150	1,000	932	288	345	300		
Virginia	31	1,575	1,450	1,216	13,500	19,688	16,095		
West Virginia	31	1,070	1,100	891	2,684	3,424	3,080		
North Carolina	31	1,475	1,450	1,124	9,825	14,455	14,500		
Kentucky	31	1,225	1,450	948	274,828	427,525	349,600		
Tennessee	31	1,360	1,275	1,020	67,254	112,880	93,075		
Total Burley Belt	31	1,256	1,183	971	397,392	614,004	508,045		
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	900	800	740	28,499	40,500	34,560		
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,226	1,148	952	425,891	654,504	542,605		
3B Dark Air-cured									
Indiana	35	1,100	1,050	908	282	220	210		
Kentucky	35	1,240	1,125	950	15,657	21,700	18,450		
Tennessee	35	1,200	1,050	962	4,054	6,360	5,250		
Total One-Sucker	35	1,230	1,107	950	19,993	28,280	23,910		
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,200	1,050	928	15,184	16,200	14,175		
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,035	925	864	2,626	3,933	2,590		
Total all Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,201	1,073	935	37,803	48,413	40,675		

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated Aug. 1, 1947	Average 1936-45	Production	
		Average 1936-45	1946			1946	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947
			Pounds			Thousand pounds	
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,422	1,560	1,590	44,358	58,188	61,692
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,064	1,125	1,100	11,712	6,188	6,600
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/1,318	1,504	1,524	56,363	64,376	68,292
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,572	1,520	1,700	157	152	170
Connecticut	51	1,561	1,570	1,740	11,931	13,502	15,486
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,561	1,569	1,740	12,088	13,654	15,656
Massachusetts	52	1,649	1,660	1,730	7,430	8,466	9,342
Connecticut	52	1,581	1,560	1,740	4,006	3,900	4,698
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,623	1,627	1,733	11,436	12,366	14,040
New York	53	1,342	1,350	1,300	1,187	1,030	1,300
Pennsylvania	53	1,563	1,560	1,600	469	936	960
Total N. Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,400	1,440	1,412	1,655	2,016	2,260
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,436	1,450	1,430	15,970	20,735	14,300
Wisconsin	55	1,458	1,500	1,400	14,188	21,000	20,020
Minnesota	55	1,170	1,250	1,100	638	875	660
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,443	1,488	1,388	14,826	21,875	20,680
Georgia	56	932	1,050	1,100	166	105	110
Florida	56	976	1,050	1,100	428	105	110
Total Ga. - Fla. Sun-grown	56	964	1,050	1,100	595	210	230
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,195	1,511	1,533	56,571	70,956	67,155
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	998	1,060	1,050	1,053	1,696	1,995
Connecticut	61	940	930	1,040	5,551	7,029	7,800
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	948	1,003	1,042	6,603	8,725	9,795
Georgia	62	1,003	1,010	1,150	692	707	805
Florida	62	1,035	990	1,100	2,678	2,970	3,520
Total Ga. - Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,029	994	1,109	3,370	3,677	4,325
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	974	1,000	1,062	9,973	12,402	14,120
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,352	1,416	1,468	122,908	147,634	149,568
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Louisiana Perique	72	442	500	415	174	150	249
United States	All	971	1,180	1,111	1,518,389	2,312,080	2,126,477

1/ Short-time average.
2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

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BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45		Aug. 1, 1947	1936-45		Aug. 1, 1947
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,010	980	980	81	49	59
New York	887	1,200	850	1,189	1,428	1,114
Michigan	839	740	700	4,404	3,841	3,703
Minnesota	526	500	570	22	15	11
Total N. E.	845	826	732	5,724	5,333	4,887
North Dakota		600	850		6	8
Nebraska	1,364	1,600	1,400	454	992	910
Montana	1,226	1,400	1,250	276	322	338
Wyoming	1,266	1,450	1,200	864	1,305	1,320
Idaho	1,534	1,700	1,550	1,871	2,142	2,325
Washington	3/ 1,082	1,075	1,250	28	43	50
Total N. W.	1,400	1,572	1,387	3,512	4,810	4,951
Colorado	539	650	650	1,676	1,618	1,956
New Mexico	321	270	300	694	308	390
Arizona	455	900	500	58	117	80
Utah	644	400	600	35	24	42
Total S. W.	455	541	544	2,467	2,067	2,468
Calif. Lima	1,354	1,342	1,400	2,187	2,000	2,128
Calif. Other	1,178	1,184	1,200	2,423	1,587	1,932
Total Calif.	1,258	1,267	1,297	4,610	3,587	4,060
United States	889	977	913	16,312	15,797	16,366

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned);

3/ Short-time average.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45		Aug. 1, 1947	1936-45		Aug. 1, 1947
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Wis.	880	1,100	1,050	47	11	10
Minn.		800	900		48	54
N. Dak.		1,000	1,275		150	255
Mont.	1,149	1,200	1,200	362	348	276
Idaho	1,185	1,350	1,380	1,396	2,106	2,042
Wyo.	3/ 1,065	1,250	1,200	21	38	24
Colo.	855	750	1,000	157	180	240
Wash.	1,313	1,480	1,300	2,509	3,478	3,120
Oreg.	1,316	1,300	1,300	266	247	4/ 299
Calif.		1,335	860		320	224
U. S.	1,220	1,353	1,276	4,870	6,926	4/ 6,544

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannerly peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Acres for harvest decreased since July to 23,000 acres in Oregon and 513,000 acres for the United States.

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BROOMCORN									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indic.	Average	Indic.	1946	Indic.	
	Average: 1946	harvest:	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947	
	1936-45	1947							
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	27	11	8	532	600	500	7,262	3,300	2,000
Kans.	20	14	9	250	260	300	2,601	1,800	1,400
Okla.	79	104	75	307	310	320	13,160	16,100	12,000
Tex.	30	33	23	299	360	350	5,008	5,900	4,000
Colo.	67	108	69	244	250	290	10,700	13,500	10,000
N.Mex.	54	28	25	245	235	300	7,072	3,300	3,800
U.S.	277	298	209	302	295	317	45,813	43,900	33,200

SUGAR BEETS									
State	Yield per acre			Production					
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated	1946	Indicated	
	1936-45		1947	1936-45				1947	
	Short tons			Thousand short tons					
Ohio	8.7	9.0	7.0	291	234	147			
Mich.	8.6	8.6	6.0	803	814	426			
Nebr.	12.5	13.8	12.0	805	825	876			
Mont.	11.8	12.2	12.0	839	891	936			
Idaho	14.2	16.8	16.5	846	1,274	1,732			
Wyo.	11.8	11.7	12.5	489	421	488			
Colo.	12.9	12.5	14.0	1,887	1,920	2,352			
Utah	13.4	13.9	15.0	553	568	660			
Calif. 1/	15.2	17.0	17.5	1,939	2,079	2,695			
Other States	11.1	12.8	12.9	1,164	1,536	1,774			
U.S.	12.3	13.2	13.6	9,617	10,562	12,086			

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED									
State	Yield of cane per acre			Production					
	Average	1946	Indic.	Average	1946	Indic.	1946	Indic.	
	1936-45		1947	1936-45				1947	
	Short tons			Thousand short tons					
La.	19.6	17.9	18.5	5,238	4,923	5,236			
Fla.	32.0	32.7	32.0	811	1,074	1,184			
Total	20.6	19.5	20.1	6,049	5,997	6,420			

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APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/				
Production 2/				
Area and State	Average	1945	1946	Indicated
	1936-45			1947
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	643	149	767	987
New Hampshire	730	175	456	811
Vermont	601	144	424	835
Massachusetts	2,495	465	2,000	2,864
Rhode Island	238	68	129	207
Connecticut	1,314	467	1,111	1,313
New York	14,700	2,160	15,116	16,065
New Jersey	2,887	1,575	2,970	2,160
Pennsylvania	7,853	2,375	8,568	6,380
Total North Atlantic	31,460	7,578	31,541	31,622
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	897	258	682	290
Maryland	1,727	702	1,872	884
Virginia	10,196	3,800	12,975	4,509
West Virginia	4,125	1,998	5,075	2,468
North Carolina	1,011	194	1,248	912
Total South Atlantic	17,956	6,252	21,852	2,063
Total Eastern States	49,417	14,530	53,393	40,685
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	4,379	780	2,350	3,162
Indiana	1,399	730	1,174	1,508
Illinois	2,908	2,332	3,573	4,134
Michigan	7,132	1,250	7,560	6,720
Wisconsin	647	316	996	821
Minnesota	189	117	65	272
Iowa	201	58	124	103
Missouri	1,263	882	1,230	1,649
Nebraska	233	39	68	100
Kansas	638	324	514	765
Total North Central	18,989	6,828	17,654	19,234
South Central:				
Kentucky	274	220	278	265
Tennessee	337	405	378	324
Arkansas	616	262	677	810
Total South Central	1,227	894	1,333	1,399
Total Central States	20,216	7,722	18,987	20,633
Western States:				
Montana	281	241	50	234
Idaho	2,447	2,299	1,233	2,125
Colorado	1,598	1,275	1,100	1,642
New Mexico	710	500	955	620
Utah	470	486	364	597
Washington	26,955	26,530	32,710	33,852
Oregon	2,988	2,645	2,970	2,971
California	7,814	10,568	7,648	10,230
Total Western States	43,264	44,544	47,030	52,271
Total 35 States	112,896	66,796	112,410	113,589

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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August 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 11, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1936-45	1945	1946	Indicated 1947
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s				
N.H.	15	6	5	20
Mass.	56	42	70	89
R.I.	17	9	15	14
Conn.	130	120	154	153
N.Y.	1,332	1,335	1,682	1,494
N.J.	1,276	1,269	1,776	1,666
Pa.	1,809	1,616	2,226	2,100
Ohio	836	954	553	1,115
Ind.	334	626	519	745
Ill.	1,367	2,168	1,529	2,363
Mich.	2,998	5,100	5,100	4,836
Iowa	68	78	76	20
Mo.	575	1,026	1,098	1,288
Nebr.	15	24	27	4
Kans.	62	81	154	7
Del.	406	207	408	171
Md.	505	411	646	460
Va.	1,282	667	2,640	1,800
W.Va.	466	380	583	472
N.C.	1,971	2,172	3,160	3,025
S.C.	2,695	6,500	5,994	6,630
Ga.	5,033	7,395	5,620	5,810
Fla.	87	96	96	64
Ky.	653	972	672	783
Tenn.	1,036	1,596	540	1,190
Ala.	1,435	2,000	1,250	1,375
Miss.	875	1,134	868	868
Ark.	2,040	2,518	2,479	2,479
La.	298	320	293	284
Okla.	406	734	598	412
Tex.	1,628	2,336	1,856	1,664
Idaho	254	382	285	404
Colo.	1,752	2,372	1,985	2,106
N.Mex.	150	235	360	118
Ariz.	58	22	98	30
Utah	636	870	700	901
Nev.	5	5	5	4
Wash.	1,997	2,522	2,700	2,974
Oreg.	505	612	729	842
Calif., all	25,877	30,836	37,086	36,003
Clingstone 2/	15,872	19,413	23,085	22,502
Freestone	10,005	11,418	14,001	13,501
U.S.	62,936	81,548	86,643	86,783

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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as of

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PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1945	1946	Indicated
	1936-45			1947
Thousand bushels				
Maine	7	1	7	10
N.H.	8	1	8	12
Vt.	3	2/	1	5
Mass.	52	15	44	78
R.I.	6	3	6	6
Conn.	58	24	42	48
N.Y.	975	288	693	944
N.J.	46	22	23	18
Pa.	430	130	345	305
Ohio	386	192	135	240
Ind.	198	159	142	168
Ill.	427	354	270	418
Mich.	976	140	696	600
Iowa	91	58	81	76
Mo.	260	222	148	202
Nebr.	21	12	27	27
Kans.	100	94	90	116
Del.	6	3	3	2
Md.	56	33	25	39
Va.	328	61	353	252
W.Va.	90	18	104	48
N.C.	298	233	299	311
S.C.	132	157	126	130
Ga.	380	454	396	385
Fla.	153	186	207	201
Ky.	188	163	115	110
Tenn.	230	240	120	193
Ala.	306	416	343	288
Miss.	354	351	347	365
Ark.	166	204	195	204
La.	183	228	235	225
Okla.	141	203	157	215
Tex.	389	407	407	429
Idaho	60	59	64	68
Colo.	192	282	87	232
N.Mex.	45	46	48	34
Ariz.	10	5	9	4
Utah	151	223	115	195
Nev.	4	4	6	4
Wash., All	6,780	7,770	8,890	8,254
Bartlett	4,905	5,800	6,750	6,080
Other	1,876	1,970	2,140	2,174
Oreg., All	4,074	5,372	6,120	5,537
Bartlett	1,700	2,250	2,335	2,066
Other	2,374	3,122	3,785	3,471
Calif., All	10,751	14,209	12,918	13,210
Bartlett	9,421	12,292	11,168	11,418
Other	1,329	1,917	1,750	1,792
U.S.	29,510	33,042	34,447	34,208

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

GRAPES				
State	Average 1936-45	Production 1/		Indicated 1947
		1945	1946	
T o n s				
Mass.	335	200	300	350
R.I.	175	2/	2/	100
Conn.	960	300	600	600
N.Y.	53,350	31,300	64,500	63,200
N.J.	2,270	900	2,400	2,200
Pa.	15,820	6,000	19,500	18,200
Ohio	18,360	5,100	12,500	18,000
Ind.	2,610	1,300	1,900	2,700
Ill.	3,810	2,800	2,300	3,400
Mich.	34,180	13,500	31,000	43,700
Wis.	480	450	600	600
Iowa	3,020	3,000	2,700	2,600
Mo.	5,800	3,800	3,100	3,900
Nebr.	1,370	1,300	600	700
Kans.	2,290	2,300	1,600	2,200
Del.	1,155	350	800	400
Md.	335	100	300	250
Va.	1,810	400	2,200	1,900
W.Va.	1,235	300	1,800	1,000
N.C.	5,480	2,900	5,100	5,600
S.C.	1,210	1,100	1,100	1,200
Ga.	1,820	2,300	2,200	2,700
Fla.	515	350	350	300
Ky.	1,850	1,000	1,700	1,600
Tenn.	2,250	1,900	2,100	2,500
Ala.	1,440	1,900	1,700	1,900
Ark.	8,170	5,200	10,800	11,600
Okla.	2,210	1,200	1,700	1,300
Tex.	1,890	1,300	1,400	1,300
Idaho	460	350	400	350
Colo.	510	600	150	600
N.Mex.	1,190	1,600	1,300	1,500
Ariz.	950	1,000	1,000	1,200
Utah	880	1,100	800	1,200
Wash.	11,810	19,500	19,400	21,400
Oreg.	1,920	1,700	1,600	1,700
Calif., All	2,385,000	2,663,000	2,918,000	2,943,000
Wine varieties	553,900	619,000	684,000	639,000
Table varieties	451,600	512,000	630,000	612,000
Raisin varieties	1,379,500	1,532,000	1,604,000	1,692,000
Raisins 3/	254,950	241,000	183,000	--
Not dried	359,700	568,000	872,000	--
U.S.	2,578,920	2,781,400	3,119,500	3,166,950

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Production less than 100 tons.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of
August 1, 1947:

Washington, D. C.
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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition August 1 1/				
	Average 1936-45	1944	1945	1946	1947

Percent

ORANGES:

California, all	75	80	76	80	74
Navels & Misc. 2/	76	72	80	79	73
Valencias	75	84	74	80	75
Florida, all	71	77	61	79	66
Early & Midseason	3/68	77	62	82	66
Valencias	3/68	78	60	77	65
Texas, all 2/	73	82	80	76	74
Early & Midseason	--	--	--	77	74
Valencias	--	--	--	75	74
Arizona, all 2/	72	83	76	82	61
Navels & Misc.	--	--	75	81	55
Valencias	--	--	76	83	66
Louisiana, all 2/	72	80	71	88	72
5 States	73	79	70	80	71

TANGERINES:

Florida	60	79	55	71	62
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GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	62	72	57	68	65
Seedless	3/ 64	74	60	72	67
Other	3/ 60	71	55	64	63
Texas, all	65	79	76	69	69
Arizona, all	72	78	77	76	70
California, all	77	79	82	77	78
Desert Valleys	3/ 80	84	80	79	75
Other	3/ 79	76	83	76	80
4 States	65	75	67	69	68

LEMONS:

California	74	77	77	75	77
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LIMES:

Florida	67	77	64	51	74
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1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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August 1, 1947

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APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/-				
	Average	1944	1945	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1944	1945	1946	1947
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:					
	Fresh Basis				
California	210,500	324,000	159,000	306,000	160,000
Washington	16,070	23,100	22,500	27,300	28,000
Utah	4,945	4,700	10,000	5,400	5,000
3 States	231,515	351,800	191,500	338,700	193,000
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,080	4,500	1,600	6,000	4,300
California	71,500	92,000	71,000	100,000	78,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	18,460	23,300	28,200	22,400	32,600
Washington, all	24,140	25,800	26,000	29,100	26,100
Eastern Washington	15,200	19,500	19,600	19,800	21,100
Western Washington	8,940	6,300	6,400	9,300	5,000
Oregon, all	87,980	60,400	92,100	101,100	36,500
Eastern Oregon	14,210	14,400	20,100	18,100	18,700
Western Oregon	73,770	46,000	72,000	83,000	17,800
	Dry Basis 2/				
California	200,600	159,000	226,000	213,000	212,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45			1936-45		1947
	<u>Percent</u>			<u>Tons</u>		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	83	88	84	2/30,440	2/36,600	--
Not dried)				15,030	13,000	--
OLIVES:						
California	55	51	50	43,300	46,000	--
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	17,470	37,800	29,700
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	56,490	63,000	61,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,960	8,900	8,200
2 States	--	--	--	61,450	71,900	69,200
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	3,694	7,300	7,800
Washington	--	--	--	616	1,150	1,230
2 States	--	--	--	4,310	8,450	9,030
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	59	45	54	2,473	1,600	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

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CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Production 1/			Production 1/			Production 1/		
	Average:		Prelim.	Average:		Prelim.	Average:		Prelim.
	1938-45:	1946	1947	1938-45:	1946	1947	1936-45:	1946	1947
	Tons			Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	2,162	1,400	2,200	17,475	15,500	18,200	19,215	16,900	20,400
Pa.	1,625	700	900	5,825	4,600	4,200	7,280	5,300	5,100
Ohio	550	200	280	2,854	2,100	2,120	3,367	2,300	2,400
Mich.	2,912	4,500	4,300	31,500	60,500	50,200	35,400	65,000	54,500
Wis.	--	--	--	9,788	20,000	11,000	9,130	20,000	11,000
5 Eastern States	7,249	6,800	7,680	67,442	102,700	85,720	74,392	109,500	93,400
Mont.	171	700	770	314	60	350	435	760	1,120
Idaho	2,030	3,520	2,380	582	490	680	2,439	4,010	3,060
Colo.	419	250	490	3,432	3,200	3,960	3,501	3,450	4,450
Utah	3,175	3,900	3,500	2,075	3,600	3,200	4,790	7,500	6,700
Wash.	24,300	32,200	29,200	5,488	4,300	4,200	27,360	36,500	33,400
Oreg.	19,488	31,000	10,000	2,269	2,900	1,400	20,480	33,900	11,400
Calif.	26,625	34,000	29,000	--	--	--	25,760	34,000	29,000
7 Western States	76,208	105,570	75,340	14,160	14,550	13,790	84,765	120,120	89,130
12 States	83,458	112,370	83,020	81,601	117,250	99,510	159,157	229,620	182,530

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling varieties			All varieties		
	Production			Production			Production		
	Average:		Indic.	Average:		Indic.	Average:		Indic.
	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45:	1946	1947
	T h o u s a n d p o u n d s								
Ill.	15	3	14	611	137	560	626	140	574
Mo.	33	16	50	816	484	1,200	849	500	1,250
N.C.	2,383	1,224	2,100	303	120	238	2,686	1,344	2,338
S.C.	2,021	1,180	2,098	342	226	340	2,364	1,406	2,438
Ca.	22,037	13,000	24,854	3,928	3,000	5,091	25,965	16,000	29,945
Fla.	2,228	2,650	1,971	1,658	1,876	1,314	3,886	4,526	3,285
Ala.	7,554	6,642	6,320	1,894	2,098	1,600	9,448	8,740	7,920
Miss.	3,647	1,920	1,695	3,092	2,430	2,075	6,739	4,350	3,770
Ark.	630	250	390	3,125	950	2,060	3,755	1,200	2,450
La.	2,394	2,250	1,800	6,457	6,750	4,800	8,851	9,000	6,600
Okla.	996	1,100	2,475	16,014	5,900	22,275	17,010	7,000	24,750
Tex.	2,582	3,400	3,200	23,023	19,100	17,800	25,605	22,500	21,000
12 States	46,519	33,635	46,967	61,265	43,071	59,353	107,784	76,706	106,520

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 11, 1947

August 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production	Yield per acre	Production	Yield per acre	Production
AND	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
STATE: 1936-45	: 1946	: Aug. 1, 1947	: 1936-45	: 1946	: Aug. 1, 1947	: 1936-45
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Bushels	Thousand bushels	Bushels	Thousand bushels	Bushels	Thousand bushels
Maine	278	355	290	47,572	77,745	53,940
New York, L. I.	226	330	300	12,616	23,760	18,600
New York, Upstate	110	190	120	15,760	18,810	9,720
Pennsylvania	120	158	141	20,184	20,066	15,510
3 Eastern	178.2	271.5	222.7	96,133	140,381	97,770
Michigan	101	123	115	20,976	18,327	14,375
Wisconsin	82	105	94	14,593	11,865	9,024
Minnesota	87	110	95	18,839	16,610	12,635
North Dakota	105	120	130	15,616	17,760	18,070
South Dakota	68	98	90	2,107	2,842	2,070
5 Central	93.1	114.2	108.9	72,131	67,404	56,174
Nebraska	128	175	170	9,657	11,725	9,520
Montana	108	130	125	1,798	2,080	2,125
Idaho	229	245	225	32,797	41,160	30,150
Wyoming	132	185	160	2,011	2,498	2,160
Colorado	182	230	235	14,871	19,780	17,155
Utah	167	185	190	2,419	2,775	2,660
Nevada	179	210	210	467	672	483
Washington	209	230	250	8,120	10,120	8,000
Oregon	211	250	230	8,620	13,000	9,430
California 1/	292	345	330	10,574	13,800	11,550
10 Western	195.6	233.0	223.2	91,334	117,610	93,233
TOTAL 18	145.6	201.9	180.1	59,598	325,395	247,177
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	152	190	155	1,192	1,159	822
Vermont	132	160	125	1,694	1,392	900
Massachusetts	146	165	160	2,749	3,498	2,912
Rhode Island	192	215	200	981	1,742	1,360
Connecticut	177	230	205	3,043	4,209	3,342
West Virginia	92	110	115	2,935	2,970	2,875
Ohio	105	140	105	9,539	7,560	4,725
Indiana	108	160	135	4,946	4,480	3,510
Illinois	82	98	90	2,754	1,764	1,440
Iowa	92	120	85	4,524	2,880	1,700
New Mexico	78	85	90	306	340	324
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	109.8	147.2	126.2	34,663	31,994	23,910
29 LATE STATES	140.4	195.4	173.5	94,261	357,389	271,087
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	170	207	203	9,988	14,076	12,180
Delaware	84	104	113	356	354	328
Maryland	103	132	146	2,246	2,244	2,102
Virginia 2/	114	157	141	8,706	10,676	8,742
Kentucky	82	108	103	3,540	3,996	3,399
Missouri	98	128	99	3,910	3,456	2,079
Kansas	87	102	106	2,200	1,632	1,484
Arizona	172	270	290	588	1,836	1,740
TOTAL 8	116.1	157.4	150.3	31,533	38,270	32,054
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	137.6	190.9	170.7	325,794	395,659	303,141

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946 Bushels	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947	Average 1936-45	1946 Thousand bushels	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina 2/	100	151	118	8,453	12,080	8,614
South Carolina	105	154	115	2,541	3,696	2,530
Georgia	62	83	79	1,450	1,909	1,580
Florida	126	159	108	3,973	6,249	2,959
Tennessee	75	92	91	3,121	3,404	2,821
Alabama	89	101	88	4,288	4,646	3,344
Mississippi	65	80	73	1,576	2,160	1,460
Arkansas	77	89	87	3,226	3,293	2,610
Louisiana	61	57	54	2,725	2,280	1,674
Oklahoma	68	75	72	1,948	1,500	1,152
Texas	76	111	102	4,009	5,883	4,488
California 1/	315	410	410	13,016	33,210	25,420
TOTAL 12	103.0	158.3	141.5	50,327	80,310	58,652
TOTAL U. S.	131.6	184.5	165.2	376,122	475,969	361,793

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ For 1946, estimates include 125,000 bushels from 455 acres in Virginia and 1,379,000 bushels from 4,470 acres in North Carolina unharvested but purchased by Government under price support program.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946 Bushels	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947	Average 1936-45	1946 Thousand bushels	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947
N.J.	132	170	140	2,062	2,720	2,240
Ind.	98	115	110	227	161	154
Ill.	87	80	85	295	208	187
Iowa	94	110	95	207	165	171
Mo.	90	110	95	728	770	665
Kans.	106	95	110	282	200	275
Del.	120	140	140	319	140	140
Md.	148	175	170	1,254	1,698	1,564
Va.	113	125	120	3,566	3,250	3,360
N.C.	102	120	115	7,847	7,680	8,050
S.C.	88	105	100	5,165	6,090	5,400
Ga.	73	90	85	7,180	7,020	6,970
Fla.	66	68	68	1,182	1,088	1,156
Ky.	82	86	86	1,360	1,118	1,032
Tenn.	93	105	102	3,886	3,150	2,754
Ala.	77	85	80	5,885	5,525	5,120
Miss.	88	92	88	5,801	5,152	4,840
Ark.	78	82	80	1,969	1,558	1,440
La.	81	90	80	8,267	10,800	7,760
Okla.	64	65	70	658	520	490
Tex.	82	90	85	4,828	6,570	5,270
Calif.	109	102	100	1,232	1,224	1,200
U. S.	87.2	98.3	93.2	64,200	66,807	60,238

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

as of

August 11, 1947

August 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State: Milk produced per milk cow in : "Grain" fed per : Milk cows on
and : herds kept by reporters 1/ : milk cow 1/ 2/ : farms, number
Div. : August 1 : August 1 : August 1 : August 1 : August 1 : August 1 : June 1947 as %
: Av. 1936-45 : 1946 : 1947 : 1945 : 1946 : 1947 : of June 1946 3/

	Pounds			Pounds			Percent
Me.	17.1	17.6	18.9	5.1	4.6	4.3	101
N.H.	16.6	17.5	18.7	4.8	4.3	4.1	100
Vt.	16.4	16.3	17.7	4.4	3.6	4.2	100
Mass.	18.7	18.9	19.4	6.0	4.8	5.0	97
Conn.	19.0	17.0	18.4	5.5	4.9	4.5	99
N.Y.	18.5	20.4	21.5	4.7	4.3	5.1	101
N.J.	20.5	20.7	22.0	7.1	6.5	6.6	100
Pa.	18.1	19.2	20.4	6.0	5.1	5.9	101
N. Atl.	18.28	19.57	20.56	5.2	4.5	5.2	100.6
Ohio	17.1	19.3	18.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	100
Ind.	16.3	18.7	18.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	99
Ill.	16.0	17.7	17.6	4.2	4.4	4.8	98
Mich.	18.9	20.7	21.5	3.8	4.0	3.8	98
Wis.	18.4	20.5	20.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	100
E.N. Cent.	17.57	19.71	19.55	3.8	3.8	3.7	99.2
Minn.	16.1	18.1	19.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	96
Iowa	15.6	18.8	18.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	98
Mo.	12.2	13.8	16.6	3.0	2.9	3.3	99
N. Dak.	15.8	16.3	18.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	94
S. Dak.	13.2	15.0	15.2	2.3	1.5	1.6	95
Nebr.	14.8	17.6	17.8	2.1	2.9	2.7	94
Kans.	13.7	14.7	15.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	95
W.N. Cent.	14.64	16.39	17.55	2.7	2.7	2.7	96.4
Md.	16.0	17.6	19.9	5.3	5.9	5.7	100
Va.	14.0	15.4	16.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	101
W. Va.	14.4	15.2	16.1	2.9	2.1	2.1	99
N.C.	13.8	14.7	14.8	3.7	4.0	3.7	98
S.C.	11.7	12.1	12.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	98
Ga.	9.9	10.4	10.4	2.6	2.3	2.6	101
S. Atl.	13.02	14.42	15.12	3.4	3.2	3.4	99.5
Ky.	13.8	15.7	15.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	99
Tenn.	12.5	13.7	14.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	99
Ala.	9.6	10.0	9.9	3.0	2.2	2.6	100
Miss.	8.2	8.2	9.8	1.7	1.2	1.9	95
Ark.	10.0	10.3	10.4	2.6	1.8	1.8	93
Okla.	11.7	11.0	12.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	93
Tex.	9.2	8.9	9.4	2.2	2.5	3.1	95
S. Cent.	10.78	11.18	11.48	2.5	2.2	2.5	95.9
Mont.	17.6	20.0	19.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	96
Idaho	20.0	20.9	20.7	2.7	3.1	2.6	98
Wyo.	16.5	19.8	18.5	1.9	1.8	2.6	96
Colo.	16.6	17.0	18.4	3.3	4.0	3.1	93
Utah	18.0	21.0	22.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	96
Wash.	20.6	23.6	22.9	4.6	4.3	4.7	97
Oreg.	19.2	20.3	21.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	96
Calif.	20.0	20.3	20.4	4.0	4.4	3.1	101
WEST.	18.60	20.52	20.68	3.6	3.8	3.4	98.0
U.S.	15.28	16.80	17.33	3.39	3.24	3.35	98.0

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates. 3/ Based on reports for about 115,000 farms collected largely through cooperation with the Rural Mail Carriers.

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	Hand during July		100 layers		During July : Jan. to June incl.			
Division :	1946 :	1947 :	1946 :	1947 :	1946 :	1947 :	1946 :	1947 :
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,446	1,776	1,550	1,587	22	28	230	225
N.H.	1,336	1,934	1,414	1,451	19	28	218	223
Vt.	662	703	1,705	1,748	11	12	111	98
Mass.	3,375	4,278	1,525	1,569	51	67	551	528
R.I.	379	476	1,612	1,637	6	8	61	60
Conn.	2,128	2,874	1,442	1,516	31	44	303	324
N.Y.	9,880	9,752	1,612	1,631	159	159	1,449	1,356
N.J.	4,912	7,086	1,562	1,581	77	112	760	901
Pa.	13,785	14,736	1,488	1,578	205	233	1,967	1,965
N. Atl.	32,203	43,615	1,533	1,584	581	621	5,650	5,680
Ohio	13,100	12,856	1,575	1,600	206	206	1,728	1,675
Ind.	9,721	11,161	1,531	1,569	149	175	1,396	1,479
Ill.	14,267	15,073	1,383	1,457	197	220	1,879	1,871
Mich.	8,866	8,570	1,522	1,575	135	135	1,144	1,070
Wis.	12,589	13,105	1,562	1,600	197	210	1,612	1,613
E.N. Cent.	58,543	60,765	1,510	1,552	884	946	7,252	7,208
Minn.	20,404	20,140	1,569	1,621	320	326	2,801	2,697
Iowa	22,960	23,290	1,469	1,534	337	357	3,100	3,035
Mo.	15,057	15,039	1,389	1,531	209	230	1,989	1,968
N. Dak.	3,704	3,545	1,438	1,507	53	53	425	407
S. Dak.	6,349	5,993	1,504	1,550	95	93	766	788
Nebr.	9,818	10,080	1,442	1,528	142	154	1,365	1,375
Kans.	11,126	10,861	1,352	1,491	150	162	1,491	1,488
W.N. Cent.	89,418	88,948	1,461	1,546	1,306	1,375	11,937	11,758
Del.	732	696	1,364	1,469	10	10	96	85
Md.	2,834	2,914	1,438	1,454	41	42	345	342
Va.	6,685	6,609	1,265	1,420	89	94	800	820
W. Va.	2,676	2,756	1,482	1,544	40	43	340	336
N. C.	7,092	6,686	1,166	1,252	84	84	704	715
S. C.	2,884	2,716	1,048	1,132	30	31	256	237
Ga.	5,322	5,351	1,073	1,104	57	59	448	441
Fla.	1,609	1,205	1,152	1,215	12	21	166	160
S. Atl.	29,834	29,433	1,240	1,305	370	384	3,155	3,136
Ky.	6,996	6,468	1,296	1,370	91	89	861	836
Tenn.	6,925	6,816	1,190	1,308	82	89	741	721
Ala.	5,058	4,919	1,138	1,147	58	56	472	448
Miss.	5,295	4,889	955	1,023	51	50	409	384
Ark.	5,722	4,728	1,122	1,194	64	56	512	446
La.	2,974	2,806	887	992	26	28	244	218
Okla.	7,866	7,390	1,218	1,361	96	101	961	919
Tex.	21,466	19,100	1,172	1,283	252	245	2,254	2,056
S. Cent.	62,302	57,116	1,156	1,250	720	714	6,454	6,028
Mont.	1,328	1,262	1,494	1,556	20	20	160	153
Idaho	1,394	1,590	1,562	1,624	22	26	195	206
Wyo.	544	577	1,556	1,593	8	9	65	70
Colo.	2,706	2,250	1,451	1,516	39	34	328	276
N. Mex.	756	801	1,311	1,457	10	12	90	93
Ariz.	400	459	1,302	1,265	5	6	47	52
Utah	2,348	2,324	1,628	1,581	38	37	289	284
Nev.	237	234	1,482	1,593	4	4	29	28
Wash.	3,528	3,428	1,631	1,649	58	57	507	463
Oreg.	2,312	2,219	1,538	1,600	36	36	329	313
Calif.	12,479	11,958	1,463	1,575	183	188	1,580	1,519
West	28,032	27,102	1,509	1,583	423	429	3,619	3,457
U.S.	306,032	306,979	1,400	1,479	4,284	4,539	38,574	37,767

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